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"UNFAVORABLE CONSEQUENCES" IN THE FAR EAST

MR. Y. Tsurumi, one of the best known Japanese writers, recently delivered an address before the Institute of Politics at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in which he stated that the recent U. S. Immigration Law would compel Japan to fall back on Asia as a colonization ground which would result in a readjustment of the political situation in the Far East and this in turn might brine about "unfavorable consequences" at no distant datr. By "unfavorable consequences" we assume Ma Tsurumi means that since Japanese immigration has been barred from the United States, Japan must nog. find a place for them on the continent of Asiw Therefore Japan must resume her old imperialistic tactics in respect to the territories of her neighbors on the continent. Or to turn the argument around the other way, America by permitting the unrestricted immigration of Japanese laborers into the United State, could by so doing prevent Japan from aggressing upon China and Russia. In other words Japan has got to find territory somewhere and if she can't get it in the United States, then she must turn to Asia: Hence the "unfavorable consequences."

THIS whole argument has its foundation in the old imperialistic doctrine of "irrepressible expansion" which has been used since earliest times by aggressive and imperialistic nations, but which has never been able to find any recognized status in international law. The practical formula of this doctrine amounts to this: If a Power desires possession of territory belonging to another nation, and the Power wanting the territory is stronger in military force than the other nation, then the Power which wants to expand *decides itself* that it requires the additional territory and moves into it. Usually the process of mixing is oblique and gradual; frequently it takes the form of "peaceful economic penetration," of the region which it is purposed to annex—first the traders, then the "colonists" then troops to "police" the country for the protection of of the traders and colonists. If excuse for "policing" the region is needed, political "agents provocateur" are employed to stir up the native population to resent the intrusion, and to incite clashes between the natives and the foreign "colonists." There is no need for further illustration for any intelligent observer of events in the Far East. That the doctrine is not peculiar to the Far East, we have had another recent example in the case of Germany before the war. "Irrepressible expansion" was always cited as justification for the arming and the policy of Germany which led into the Great War and if the argument ever had any justification anywhere, it was in the case of Germany which country *was* overcrowded. If more argument were needed we might

narrow this doctrine to the individual. One businessman is very aggressive in developing his trade, but he comes in contact with competitors who although not so aggressive, still manage to hang on. If the doctrine of "irrepressible expansion" had any legal basis in respect to strong and weak nations, why has it not been extended to the individual so that the "aggressive" members of society might help themselves to the properties of their weaker neighbors.

TRULY it is remarkable after all that has happened since 1914 to hear an intelligent Japanese still advocating this doctrine and still more remarkable to observe the Japanese Government continuing to propagate this doctrine through its paid publicity organs in China, not all of which are published, we are sorry to be forced to remark, by the Japanese. The obvious reason why this doctrine has never received status in international law is due to the practical impossibility for it to be applied by one nation without at the same time working to the disadvantage or the dissatisfaction of at least one other nation, and usually to the disadvantage of several other nations. To use a practical case, Holland and Belgium are the most densely populated nations in Europe, and consequently have in fact the greater need to use the doctrine of "irrepressible expansion" if the doctrine was based upon law and equity. A combination of the so-called Major Powers might formulate and be able to enforce a doctrine of "irrepressible expansion" provided they could agree as to their own mutual advantages and disadvantages in practical applications of it, but with the world as it now is, such agreement is impossible, for no important shift of territory under this doctrine is possible without importantly altering the international balance of power.

WHEN Japanese statesmen, writers and paid propagandists talk about the urgent necessity for Japan to "have room" for her rising population, and that "unfavorable consequences" may result, they mean just one thing and that is that Japan wants more territory. When Japanese statesmen speak of "room" they do not mean room on the planet Mars, or on the oceans, or in the blue sky. They mean land, and to give more land to Japan under existing conditions means to take the land away from some other nation or nations—China, the Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, etc. Just what land is to taken from other nations to make "room" for Japan is distinctly indicated by the facts of geography, and by the utterances of Japanese statesmen and propagandists. Japan wants Manchuria, Eastern Inner Mongolia and possibly Eastern Siberia. Manchuria has belonged to China for many ceturies, and is almost entirely populated by the Chinese, Mongolia has been debated territory between China and Russia and is largely desert. Eastern Siberia has been a part of Russia for more than a century and is populated by Russians. Japan has expanded her territory a good deal in recent years through the annexation of Korea, Formosa and Southern Saghalin and at present is occupying Northern Saghalin. These areas have altogether a total area of about 110,000 square miles, as compared with the area of old Japan of about 148,000 miles. In a quarter of a century Japan has expanded her territory about 70 percent. Now the facts in the case are that Japan is not overpopulated in a territorial sense, for a large area of Japan proper is sparsely populated, and more than one-third of the arable land is said to be uncultivated, especially in the Hokkaido. Therefore it is not lack of land that impels Japanese to emigrate; it is a desire for economic betterment. From the standpoint of the actual conditions of population and geography, China has greater need for land to "expand" into than has Japan and from the purely legal standpoint, China has all of the advantage on her side for the thinly populated sections of the Asiatic continent, outside of Siberia, already belong to China.

IT is impossible for anyone to forecast what the future is to bring in the relations of China, Japan and Russia. If the World war left any lessons or new doctrines in its wake, it was the doctrine of "self-determination," otherwise the right of a people occupying a given territory to decide for themselves as to their rulers and form of government. If Japan could arrive at some amicable arrangement with China and Russia whereby Manchuria and Mongolia and Eastern Siberia could be set aside for Japanese emigration the rest of the world obviously could offer no serious objections. But this can't be done; Manchuria may for the moment be technically "independent" of the Chinese Central Government, but Manchuria assuredly is China. Quite recently we had notice of an official order of General Chang Tso-ling forbidding the selling of land in Manchuria to aliens, meaning of course the Japanese. And as to Eastern Siberia, the feelings of the Russians on this question may easily be determined by perusing some of the recent declarations of the Russian Mission in Peking. And finally as to the attitude of the United States on this question, we do not have to go far to discover. The United States in its history as a nation has developed but two definite world doctrines the Monroe Doctrine and the Hay Doctrine of the open Door. The Monroe Doctrine was formulated for the purpose of preventing European imperialism from encroaching upon the territories of the republics of the New world - otherwise "selfdetermination" for these countries—and as to the meaning of Open Door Policy we have the latest and most authoritative expression in the Nine-Power Treaty signed at the Washington Conference guaranteeing the territorial, political and administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic, - otherwise the doctrine of "self-determination", for the Chinese people. And to Siberia we have the expression of Secretary Hughes on the inviolability of Russian territory which was also delivered at the Washington Conference and unanimously voted by all of the powers there represented to be spread upon the permanent minutes of that body. So to repeat if Japan could come to some kind of a peaceful and mutually satisfactory arrangement with China and Russia whereby these thinly populated regions could be thrown open to unrestricted Japanese immigration, the outside world could offer no objections, but when Japan tries to acquire these territories either through force of arms or economic penetration leading finally to forcible acquisition, then it does become a matter of American and general world concern. Recent disclosures in connection with the publication of the diplomatic correspondence of the Roosevelt Aministration show that America's real reason in her intervention to bring an end to the Russo-Japanese War was for the purpose of preventing a general world outbreak through disturbance of the balance of power. America again intervened in the Far Eastern situation when China was brought into the Washington Conference. That America would intervene again to uphold these well-defined and established policies, there can be little question.

LUNGHAI RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION ON NATIVE CAPITAL

IN the midst of the propaganda originating from Chinese military sources advocating the use of the remitted portions of the Boxer Indemnity for railway construction purposes, it is interesting and refreshing to learn that construction on at least one of China's many needed railways is proceeding apace. This is the Lunghai line extending from Haichow on the coast just south of the Shantung peninsula and reaching westward into the interior to the city of Lanchowfu, capital of Kansu Province. Next to the proposed line into Szechuen and the connection in the line between Canton and Hankow the Lunghai undoubtedly is one of the most important trunk-lines of China. The total distance to be traversed by the Lunghai line is 2,400 kilometers. The contract for the construction of the road is held by Belgian interests and in spite of political disturbances in China and financial stringency in Belgium, work on this road has been going on steadily until approximately 800 kilometers have been completed extending practically from the coast to the borders of Kansu. The section which has been completed is said to be earning $7,000,000 (Chinese currency) annually. The interesting phase of the continued construction of the line, in view of the impossibility of the Consortium to come to an understanding with China on the subject of railway financing, is the fact that the Belgians unable to obtain money at home have now turned to the Chinese banks, and according to report have obtained a loan of $5,000,000 for this purpose. The Chinese banks advancing the money will later issue a bond issue based upon the revenues of the road. It is said to be the first instance where a foreign railway group unable to obtain foreign money, has turned to Chinese finance and has been successful in arranging a loan. This emphasizes a point made previously in these columns of the *Review* that there is sufficient capital in China for constructing most of China's greatly needed railroads, if some way could be devised for creating sufficient confidence for bringing it out.

PROBLEM OF ARMED CHINESE IN SHANGHAI

ARMED robberies committed in the International Settlement of Shanghai during 1922 numbered 90; during 1923, 46; while in the first seven months of this year, 81—an obvious increase. This increase has been sensed by residents of Shanghai, though ignorant of exact figures, from reading the newspapers, which have also had occasion to devote considerable space to arms smuggling into Shanghai. The public has quite correctly perceived the relationship of these two classes of crime, and has become apprehensive as to present and future safety within the Settlement. Aware of this feeling, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, recently requested representatives of the consular body, police, maritime customs, and of steamship companies, and representative Chinese to serve on an unofficial committee to investigate the situation, suggest remedies if possible, and especially to inform the public of the exact nature of the problem, of which there is dire ignorance. This move has been taken, not because there are grounds for serious alarm, armed attacks probably being far less numerous in Shanghai than in many other cities of the world, but rather in the hope that possibly the efforts of agencies now working rather too independently to the same end—the suppression of arms—may be made more effective by increased cooperation. But cooperation, the essence of Shanghai problems, is a complicated matter for it rapidly resolves itself into the question of Peking and international diplomacy, involving political, business and sentimental reasons, and perhaps most difficult of all—absolute lack of any interest whatsoever. Turning to the cause of increased armed attacks in Shanghai, hope of accomplishment is practically *nil*, for it is the chaos of militarism in China which is the real root of the evil. With militarists all over the country training ignorant countrymen in the use of arms and affording them a notion of their power, then half-paying these men and allowing them to run wild, the wonder is that armed robberies and murders in the International Settlement are not far more numerous than they are. That they are so few is certainly eloquent testimony to the effectiveness with which the situation is actually being dealt with, particularly by the Shanghai Municipal Police.

IT is more interesing than useful to consider arms suppression as a Shanghai problem for it really is international. We find the Shanghai police limited largely to the capture of criminals once deeds are committed. An efficient detective force is constantly investigating, but the police power of prevention is very strictly limited by treaty and practically positive knowledge of intended crime, extremely difficult to obtain, is needed in order to warrant action. For instance, except in very unusual circumstances, passengers disembarking in Shanghai cannot be searched without a warrant. The question of funds for police support enters into the effectiveness of the force. Obviously, twice the present force would lessen crime to some degree; but $2,000,000 are now being spent for the Shanghai police and it is felt that that is about the maximum Shanghai taxpayers are willing to pay, regardless of increase or decrease of armed attacks. Funds likewise constitute a fundamental element of the efficiency of the maritime customs. The customs claims it could put on more men if tonnage dues and other sources of revenue were greater, but present levies are considered about all the traffic will bear. The customs has ample authority to search vessels, crews and passengers coming to Shanghai, but there arises the question of adequate personnel to do it thoroughly and likewise the element of time enters in, for shipowners must find quick dispatch for their vessels or shipping to Shanghai will prove unprofitable unless rates are advanced and with that alternative every business and consumer in Shanghai and beyond becomes involved as much as by an increase in direct or indirect taxes. The river police, a department of the maritime customs, is regarded by some as particularly inadequate. At present there are 25 foreigners, 57 Chinese and some 25 watercraft in the Shanghai division, including an increase made last spring. This force is making arms seizures right along, ranging from whole shiploads to single arms on individuals but there is no doubt but that much is getting by the customs, especially petty smuggling, which is held chiefly responsible for arms reaching the hands of Shanghai desperadoes, but which is the most difficult to apprehend. The customs would probably like to confiscate, or severely penalize, vessels on which arms arrive, whatever the quantity, but unless the shipowner is definitely implicated, he is not held responsible. As a matter of fact, the steamship companies are most anxious to suppress arms smuggling, for their good name is in no way enhanced by the publicity attached to arms seizures on their vessels. However, having taken reasonable precautions, shipowners feel that it is the duty of the customs to prevent any arms implicated, he is not held responsible. As a matter of fact, the steamship companies are most anxious to suppress arms smuggling, for their good name is

in no way enhanced by the publicity attached to arms seizures on their vessels. However, having taken reasonable precautions, shipowners feel that it is the duty of the customs to prevent any arms which may be on board from getting ashore, since the customs has authority on the river and right to search everyone going down a vessel's gangplank, authority which shipowners have not.

THE customs, while unable to hold shipping companies directly responsible for arms brought into Shanghai without their knowledge, has means by which vessels can be delayed and operators caused no end of trouble and expense. However, the moment arbitrary action is taken by the customs, or by the police, the national affected will in all likelihood go to his consul and then the matter becomes international. If the point involved is the least debatable, there is such a diversity of interest and desire between China and the powers and between the powers themselves that measures making for efficiency are extremely hard to achieve. The matter of importing arms into China is by no means a recent question of international concern. On May 5, 1919, the doyen of the Peking diplomatic corps made the following notification to the government of China. "The governments of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the United States, Russia, Brazil, France and Japan have agreed effectively to restrain their subjects and citizens from exporting to or importing into China arms and munitions of war and material destined exclusively for their manufacture until the establishment of a government whose authority is recognized throughout the whole country and also to prohibit during the above period the delivery of arms and munitions for which contracts have already been made but not executed." The Italian government acceded to the above resolution excepting that contracts already made by its subjects were to be executed. The United States took this resolution in such good faith that Congress amended the law prohibiting export of arms to South American countries by adding the name of China. Great Britain, requiring an export license for arms, also had means of giving effective force to the Peking arms resolution; but other countries were in an entirely different category with the result that the resolution proved more of a discrimination against Great Britain and the United States than an effective check against arms importation into China.

AT the Washington Conference in 1921, the subject of arms importation into China was again broached, the United States and Great Britain desiring to validate the spirit of the Peking resolution of two years before. Again it was Italy that balked by dragging in its 1919 proviso regarding delivery to China of unexecuted contracts, the Italian government refusing to state whether it would mean contracts before 1919 or 1922 which would be the date of the proposed Washington Conference resolution. Japan took advantage of the occasion to state its unwillingness to discriminate against its merchants unless the powers agreed in concert. So the resolution was withdrawn from the Conference and no international stand is to be found on the arms question excepting the impotent Peking resolution of 1919. With the international aspect of the problem as it is, any definite improvement in the armed robber situation in Shanghai seems likely to come from the Heavens in the form of continued rain, Chinese armed robbers preferring not to work in the wet, or else the outbreak of war in Chekiang or elsewhere with its accompanying offer of more lucrative fields for loot than the little old Model Settlement.

The Food Problem in China---How to Solve It

BY. T. F. TUNG.

NO problem is more important than the very complex one of food supply. It is an obvious fact that food production nowadays is insufficient to meet the incessant demand of the world. We may also believe that the amount of food supplied to society exercises a direct influence over social conditions and human welfare. As long as the world suffers under the lack of food, there prevails all sorts of social evils, local and international wars, labor unrest, and other unavoidable calamities of society. The basic principle on which is built the possibility of bringing about closer relationship and better understanding among nations and carrying on schemes for social improvement or national reconstruction is to acquire enough food for the people so that they can work efficiently and make any improvement project easy to apply. With her prevalent social and political disturbances, China can hardly sustain herself in this competitive world when the amount of her food production is far from being sufficient.

China has long been known as an agricultural country and has produced the largest amount of food among all nations in the world. But during recent years the price of food has grown so high that many people have become pauperized. A tremendous shortage of food in the country is strongly felt and the cry of hunger can be heard from every locality. The following are a few of the reasons why food is so deficient in China at present.

China's Food Shortage

(1) Increase in Population.—China has a population of approximately 400,000,000. It should be remembered, however that this figure was only true 20 years ago and does not prove correct now. The number of people has materially increased year after year till at present it is well above the 400 millions mark. In a sixty year period (1830-1890) the German population was doubled. In Japan, it has been estimated that in every year about 700,000 are added to the total population. We may assume that the rate of increase in China must be somewhat the same. It is a natural tendency that when population increases so fast the food problem becomes more and more serious.

(2) Devolopment of Industry.—This affects food production by using so much labor that would be otherwise spent on the farm. Being tired of farming and dissatisfied with the small profit from the farm, many farmers try to find employment in the city, where, working in the factory, they may receive better remuneration than if they are ordinary farmers. Thus farm labor is decreasing, soil is left uncared for or given little attention and, as a result, the amount of food production is much decreased.

(3) Cultivation of Special Crops.—According to the Peking census, the area of riceland has greatly decreased and that devoted to cotton and tobacco has increased to an extraordinary extent.

Area of Rice Land

1914	579,223,868	Mow
1915	406,136,399	,,
1916	247,138,746	,,
1917	239,577,886	,,
1918	181,676,194	,,

Area for Cotton and Tobacco

	Cotton		Tobacco	
1914	28,415,902	Mow	5,289,139	Mow
1915	33,252,652	,,	5,653,164	,,
1916	40,171,789	,,	3,624,275	,,
1917	47,609,318	,,	4,782,877	,,
1918	51,681,457	,,	10,511,544	,,

In the first table, altho the figures for the last three years are not deemed accurate, they, nevertheless, show that the acreage of rice land has actually decreased. The area for cotton and tobacco in 1918, as is shown in the second table is double that of five years ago, while the present acreage is even much more than that in 1918. Hence you see more and more land in devoted to the growth of such crops as cotton and tobacco with the result that the area of cereal land becomes smaller and smaller. This is another reason why the food supply in these few years has been so limited.

(4) Famines and Insect Damage.—Since the Republic, famines have frequently visited different parts of China. Floods have been frequent in the rice land in the South while drouth has often destroyed the wheat crop in the North. Consequently the yield of crops was much reduced. In 1920

the drouth famine covered an area of five provinces in the North and the loss was exceedingly great. Besides famines, insect damage has also caused considerable loss. The survey of insect damage made by the Industrial Department of the Provincial Government of Kiangsu shows that in 1919 a reduction in yield of more than one million tan of rice was caused by insects.

According to the report of the 1917 Peking Census there were more than 2,000,000 mow of land in that year subject to drouth, about 50,000,000 mow visited by floods, 8,000,000 mow of crops damaged by storm, 1,000,000 mow by hail, 3,000,000 mow by insect pests, 400,000 mow by disease, and 200,000 mow by other agencies. The total area of crops being damaged by various agencies for that year was 97,000,000 mow. Suppose the yield per mow was one picul. Then the loss that year would be about 100,000,000 piculs or approximately $500,000,000. If the monthly food per capita were 30 catties, this reduction in yield would mean a loss of an annual food supply for about forty million people. As long as this condition prevails, China can hardly sustain herself for a long time even though she produces a considerable amount of food every year.

Ch'na's Food Deficiency

The above are only a few of the important reasons why food is lacking in China at present. Others like private exportation, neglect of improving rural, social and economic conditions, and disuse of barren lands are also reasons that need no further discussion. But here the question arises as to the actual amount of food deficiency in China. To answer this question let us again consult the Maritime Customs Report on the importation of rice.

1919	1,809,749	(tan)	$ 8,300,291
1920	1,151,752	(„)	$ 5,362,455
1921	10,629,245	(„)	$41,220,998

This shows that a single cereal crop like rice was imported in enormous quantities. In 1921, it was even more than ten million tan, which still did not satisfy the nation's want. Besides rice there were also imported annually about one million tan of beans, fifty thousand tan of corn and several thousand tan each of buckwheat, barley and wheat. In recent years the importation of food has greatly accelerated. This and other facts, such as private exportation and private storage are responsible for the high price of food in recent years. But if enough food is produced locally so that little is imported from other countries the price will naturally become stationary. It is worthy of notice that in the case of rice at Shanghai the price has increased from $3.50 a picul to $13.50 within twenty years. Foreigners have made a survey of the price of rice at Shanghai and reported as follows:

1900.....	$ 3.50	a picul
1906.....	$ 4.80	„ „
1910.....	$ 7.05	„ „
1915.....	$ 7.89	„ „
1920.....	$10-15	„ „

Thinking of the future, it seems to me that the food problem will become more serious if a solution is not sought at present. We import many kinds of food every year of which the total amount is more than 10,000,000 tan. The chief of these is rice to which should be given the first attention in regard to the method of increasing its production. Next in importance is wheat, of which the production should be also increased for use as a supplementary. We cannot depend upon only such crops as beans, corn and kaoliang to solve the food question. Let us now turn our attention to the methods of solving this complex problem.

Ways of Improvement

A. Increase in production-Regarding increase in food production, there were used in Europe two general methods, one practised by Great Britain and the other, by Germany. Through the British method, the uncultivated land of the world is to be redeemed and utilized for raising more crops, while by the German method is meant a system of improving plant varieties, soil conditions and methods of culture, and of disseminating agricultural education and reforming the social and economic conditions in the rural community. To raise the food production in China both of these plans have to be adopted to a certain extent. The practise of the following five points is deemed indispensable to solve at least a part of the food problem.

1. Extension of the cultivated area:-The area of land in China now under cultivation is about 1400 million mow and that of barren land which can be converted into profitable fields is about 800 million mow. If this land is utilized and made to raise half a tan of grain for each mow, China will not only stop importing food from foreign lands but will also produce a surplus of food for exportation. Unfortunately, bandits and robbers are found every where and always cause great trouble in the country so that many farmers can hardly maintain their interest in getting more land than they have, but rather prefer to give up their work and seek other occupation. It is necessary that the government should not only lend a hand to eradicate banditry and robbery to facilitate successful farming but also encourage people to utilize barren or waste land

Increasing the Yielding Capacity of the Soil:-To increase the yielding capacity of the soil care should be taken on two lines of work, namely, maintenance of the optimum moisture condition of the soil and proper fertilization. The optimum condition of water content in the soil is attained either through the improvement of the physical conditions of the soil so as to conserve just the amount of water necessary or through proper methods of drainage or irrigation according as the land is too wet or dry. The government should encourage the planting of trees over all mountainous lands and waste grounds in order to moderate the amount of moisture of the soil and at the same time should provide funds to open ditches, dig canals, deepen rivers and build embankments, so as to make irrigation and drainage feasible and to prevent flooding. Again fertilization should also be given attention if a better yield is desired. What and how to fertilize is always a problem in every farming community and can only be determined through a careful study of the soil contents or through experience. It is advisable and has been strongly recommended that all waste materials in the farm should be reserved and used as fertilizers instead of being thrown off or wasted as is commonly practised in Europe and America. Natural fertilizers are preferable to artificial kinds as they are cheap and equally valuable to plants.

Specie Selection

3. Breeding of Varieties:-Sometimes a low yield is due to the use of a poor variety. To one kind of food crop, there may be thousands of varieties which differ greatly in yielding capacity or prolificacy. A successful farmer always tries to get hold of a good variety or one that gives promise of a high yield. Careful selection cannot be neglected if a good variety is to be obtained. The breeding work will then begin with the selected variety. By carefully continuing the breeding work for a definite period, good seeds are obtained which will give a higher yield than any other variety not being subject to selection and breeding. In the breeding process, attention should be paid to the following points concerning the selected variety:

(1) Power of being easily adapted to a changed environment.
(2) Productivity or prolificacy
(3) Disease or drouth resistance
(4) Other qualities.

4. Improvement of methods of culture:-The word "culture" includes plowing, sowing, harrowing, irrigating, harvesting, etc. in fact all forms or steps of work beginning from the time of soil preparation till the time when plants are harvested. Failure or carelessness in any step of the process of cultivation will affect materially the amount of yield. Modern agriculturists emphasize the following points as regards cultivation.

(1) Deep plowing should be practised to give room for root extension and to increase the water holding capacity of the soil.

(2) The art of cultivation should be studied and improved so that time and energy can be saved for doing the same amount of work.

(3) A good system of crop rotation should be followed with the purpose of maintaining soil fertility and preventing insect damage.

(4) Some work in the farm should be very intense in order to get good results.

(5) There should be used good and labor-saving implements in the farm which aid to secure the largest labor income.

5. Betterment of the economic conditions of the rural community:—That the economic conditions of Chinese farmers are poor is a great hindrance to the development of Chinese agriculture. An average Chinese farmer has but a few mow of land and his labor income is too small to make possible any improvement over, or enlargement of, his farm work. Most farmers are tenants or mere operators who rent others' land. After paying his rent, the income of an average tenant is only enough to keep up his living and leaves no more money for any other activities which would bring forth happiness and progress. Again the cost of production of crops is so great that when it is brought to the market the price is prohibitive. If the farmer is given enough land and can make enough profit, so as to be able to buy enough implements, his cost of production will be undoubtedly smaller and the price of his crop, when brought to the market, will not be too high. Furthermore, the purchase of fertilizers and necessary farm utensils which affect the yield directly can only be accomplished with money. A poor farmer, however, cannot afford to buy these things and

therefore harvests poorer crops and receives a smaller income than otherwise. To expect the Chinese farmers to raise more crops some device must be first made to improve their economic conditions.

Proper Methods for Food Distribution

No matter how much food is producedin a country if it is poorly distributed, the result will be that in some places food is too cheap while in other places it is too expensive and the food problem remains serious and waits for solution. It does not pay the farmer to work on this farm if his produce is too cheap in the local market and if shipping to remote markets costs too much money. As a result he loses interest in growing his crops and the amount of production will naturally decrease. Hence proper means of food distribution will not only equalize the price of food throughout the country but also encourage greater production. To facilitate this work the following points must not be neglected.

1. Improvement of means of transportation:—Transportation in China has not been well developed. Railroads and waterways only connect a few important cities and do not reach the inner parts of the country where abundant food is produced each year. In every province especially in those of the northwest, grains are transported by donkeys, on men's shoulders or with hand carts. The work is very clumsy and costs too much if the load is intended to be sent to a far distance. It is true in many parts of China that food produced is consumed locally and could in no way be shipped off to places where it is needed seriously. This is particularly the case in Szechwan, Kansu, Shensi, Hunan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kiangsi and Anhwei where there is a surplus of food like rice and wheat which find no way to come up to the East or other parts of the country for better payment. In Shanghai, for instance, the price for one tan of rice is about fifteen dollars, and that for wheat, eight dollars; while the prices of these two crops in inland regions may be only half as much. Again in the 19th century, America and Russia, being great producers of wheat, shipped much of this product into Europe so that the price of wheat in the two continents was made pretty uniform and their people did not suffer from hunger. This was because of good transportation and low shipping rates. So in China, in order to solve the food problem now prevalent in many parts of the country, means of transportation must be developed to facilitate food distribution.

2. Improvement of the marketing system:—A very bad feature of the marketing system of food products in China is that the commodity before reaching the ultimate consumer must pass thru the hands of too many middle men or retailers and therefore the price at which the farmer sells his produce and that at which the consumer buys it differ too greatly. Owing to these middle men the producers receive the smallest reward and the consumers suffer the greatest loss. A good marketing system will, however, reduce the middle steps to the minimum or bring the producers directly to the consumers or the other way. This is done by the organization of the farmers' cooperative body for marketing, through whose work farmers' products are directly sold to the ultimate consumers. In this way, the farmers will gain better profit, which will encourage them to produce more crops the next year and at the name time the consumers will not pay so much for the product as they did when they bought from the retailers. If food in China is so well sold as to benefit both consumers and producers, the food problem will be more easily solved.

3. Improvement of the taxation system:—In many foreign countries where food production is not sufficient, very little or no tax is levied on food imports. This is to encourage the importation of food in order to keep down the local price. In China, it is unfortunate that foreigners authorize the power of tax imposition and can hardly change the amount of tax on food imports or exports with reference to the need within the country.

Still there is a very bad form of taxation in China, known as "Likin." According to Mr. Chaiagains, this system of taxation has no definite rule and is subject to arbitrary arrangements of the officials in charge. The tax is collected in transit instead of at the place of consumption, thus constituting an effective bar to trade. A commodity must pass a number of 'Likin" stations where it is heavily taxed before it reaches a better market in the same province or country. The price is therefore much higher in the new market than before. Hence people in places where food production is not enough can never obtain cheap food and their food problem is never solved. To get rid of this difficulty, the "Likin" system must be entirely removed. As for Maritime Custom, food export should be heavily taxed to prevent over exportation and food import should be taxed little or not at all if local production proves deficient.

Other Distribution Methods

1. Food Storage:—Food storage is differentiated into two kinds, private and public. Selfish capitalists usually store large quantities of food not aiming to meet times of social demand but to manipulate the market price so as to gain the greatest profit. The ordinary farmers or retailers can not wait too long for better prices and so sell their product as soon as they need money. But the selfish middle men, with their private storage of large quantities of food, do very much harm to society and should receive the blame. Their work is a great hindrance to the solution of the food problem in China. The government should exercise its power to restrict this attempt.

Public storage of food, however, aims to meet unexpected demands for large quantities of food. At times when there is a surplus of food in the community, a large quantity is stored up in a public storing house. As soon as there is a need, the stored food is taken out and sold. The price is not high and the demand is supplied.

2. Determination of price:—The price of food in a Chinese market is subject to considerable variation throughout the year, not merely because of the effect of poor or good harvest but also because other factors are involved. A standard price should be determined in order to stop any great variation. No shop or selling agent should be allowed to sell food at a price greatly differing from the standard. It should only be a little above or below the standard and not too much. This may be accomplished by the application of a system of governmental storage of food. In time when the price of food is too much below the standard, a large amount should be bought in and stored in good condition when the price rises above the standard, the stored food should then be taken off and sold at the standard price. It is this adjustment that will make the determination of fixed prices feasible. As long as the standard price is maintained, people will not encounter any difficulty in the matter of getting food.

The above is enough to show that the food problem in China is serious and that methods of solution, hitherto devised, are not impractical. As this problem affects all other countries as well, it should be studied from the standpoint of the whole. Fortunately, there was held, at Honolulu, from July 31st to August 14th of this year, the great Food Conservation Conference, to which all Pacific nations sent delegates. The chief topic for discussion in the Conference was "food conservation." Many leading Chinese decided to represent China at the Conference. Their sole interest in going there was to seek a proper solution of the food problem in China as well as in other Pacific lands.

College of Agriculture,
National Southeastern University, Nanking.

Increased Westinghouse Sales

A report issued by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa., shows new business totaling $40,300,000 for the quarter ended June 30th, the first of the Company's fiscal year 1924-25. This figure is an increase of six per cent over the previous quarter's total of $37,860,000; it compares with $47,649,000 in the same period of last year. Sales billed for the quarter totaled approximately $40,960,000 against $44,680,000 in the preceding three months, and $35,094,000 in the same quarter of last year.—World Wide News Association Service, New York.

Universal Winding Co. Issues Annual Report

The Universal Winding Co. has issued its annual financial statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923. The item accounts receivable includes an account due from subsidary amounting to $107,016, and sundry advances of $21,634. Accounts payable also includes reserves for domestic and foreign taxes. The company's balance sheet follows:

Assets

Real Estate, $971,842; Machinery, $408,945; Furniture Fixtures, and Tools, $69,814; Autos, Trucks and Teams $27,017; Merchandise, $1,825,419; Notes Receivable, $46,-349; Accounts Receivable, $594,758; Cash, $370,878; Securities, $78,966; Patent Rights, $1; Sinking Fund Stock, $43,000; First Mortgage Bonds held in Treasury, $16,475; Prepaid Items, $174,131; Total Assets, $4,627,594.

Liabilities

Preferred Stock, $778,000; Common Stock, $1,500,000; Bonds, 1st Mortgage, $2,000,000; Accounts Payable, $120,474; Surplus, $229,120; Total Liabilities, $4,627,594.—World Wide News Association Service, New York.

Modern Banking Institutions in China

A List of Chinese Banks Compiled by The Chinese American Bank of Commerce, Shanghai, October 1923.

The subject of Chinese banks is of particular interest at the moment due to the failure of several small native banks because of rumors of war between Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces which might involve still other and larger forces throughout the country. Speculators have forced a depression in the bond market and foreign banks have withdrawn large sums from native banks, these two factors having proved too severe a strain on the resources of some smaller banks. None of the modern Chinese banks which are listed below have been forced to close and it is not anticipated that they will suspend business even if war breaks out, though the Chinese press of August 23 stated that native banks might suspend for a week if foreign banks continued to withdraw large sums. Whether the modern Chinese banks would follow suit is problematical, but likely only the small old-style Chinese banks would feel compelled to adopt such a policy. As regards the depression of bonds, Sir Francis Aglen, inspector-general of the Chinese maritime customs, has issued a statement to the effect that the depression of Consolidated Loan bonds is entirely unwarranted, speculators having overplayed the information that the sinking fund for the Consolidated bonds is insufficient at the present time to cover amortization payments though it is adequate for interest payments and there is a considerable sum for amortization purposes.

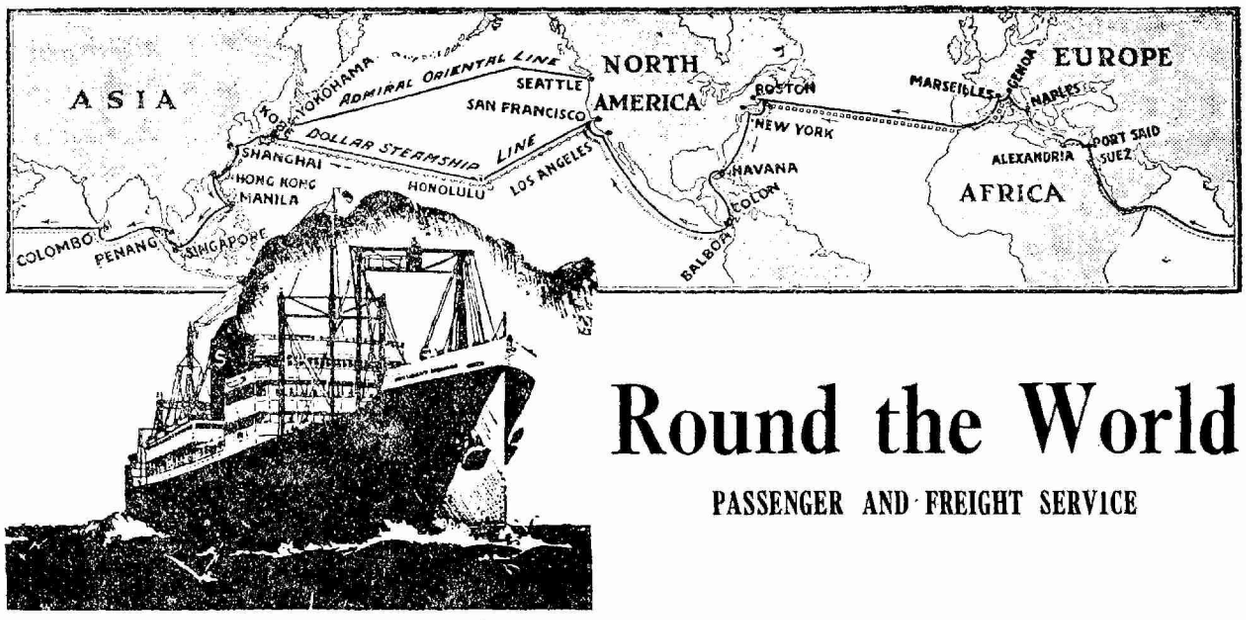
For centuries native banks and other old-style establishments dealing in money and credit have been thriving in China, but modern banking institutions are an innovation of the present century. The introduction of the modern banking system into China dates back to 1904, according to the Chinese Economic *Bulletin* when, at the instance of the Board of Revenue, the Manchu government promulgated a set of provisional regulations governing banks in general. Four years later three regulations governing the organisation of the Ta Ching Bank, (大清銀行) of banks in general and of savings banks, respectively, were issued. The Ta Ching Bank was re-established after the overthrow of the dynasty as the Bank of China. After the establishment of the Republic more regulations relating to the organisation of farmer's and laborers' industrial banks, frontier development banks and salt industrial banks came into force one after another. At present, throughout the country there are 116 banks with a total authorised capital of, Tls. 16,500,000, £1,2000,000, and $328,000,000 and a paid-up capital of Tls. 8,250,000, £1,078,530 and $122,721,920. It was not until August 1, 1919, that a foreign exchange department was established by a Chinese bank, the institution being the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank. Several other banks in the process of organisation are not included in the above figures. Particulars about the location, capital, date of inauguration, etc. of each of these banks are shown in the following table:—

NAME OF BANKS		ESTABLISHED IN	HEAD OFFICE	BRANCHES	AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	PAID-UP CAPITAL
ENGLISH	CHINESE					
Agricultural & Industrial Bank of Hangchow	杭縣農工銀行	1918	Hangchow		$ 200,000.00	$ 80,000.00
Bank of Agriculture & Commerce	農商銀行	1921	Peking	Hankow, Shanghai and Tientsin	10,000,000.00	1 691,200.00
Bank of Communications	交通銀行	1907	Peking	49 branches in principal cities of China and Far East	T.10,000,000.00	T. 5,000,000.00
Bank of Kansu	甘肅銀行	near future	Lanchow		$ 1,000,000.00	$ 250,000.00
Bank of Labour & Agriculture of Shanghai & Paoshan	上資農工銀行	1921	Shanghai		300,000.00	158,000.00
Bank of Manchuria	東三省銀行	1920	Harbin	Changchun, Fentien, Heiho, Heilungkiang, Kirin, Tientsin	8,000,000.00	4,600,000.00
Bank of South Eastern China	東南植業銀行	1922	Shanghai	Nanking, Soochow	2,000,000.00	500,000.00
Changchow Commercial Bank	常州商業銀行	1917	Changchow		200,000.00	140,000.00
Changli Bank of Agriculture & Industry	昌黎農工銀行	near future	Changli (Chihli)		200,000.00	
Chekiang Cho-Fong Bank	浙江儲豐銀行	1918	Hangchow	Huchow	300,000.00	252,800.00
Chekiang Provincial Bank, Ltd.	浙江地方銀行	1908	Hangchow	Haimen, Lanchi	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Chekiang Savings Bank	浙江儲蓄銀行	1921	Hangchow		500,000.00	125,000.00
Chekiang Silk Merchants Bank	浙江絲綢商業銀行	1922	Shanghai		2,000,000.00	600,000.00
China & Nanyang Banking Corporation	中銀行	1920	Tientsin	Chefoo, Peking, Shanghai	5,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
China Savings Bank	中國儲蓄銀行	1923	Shanghai		500,000.00	500,000.00
China Tung Yung Bank	中國通運銀行	near future	Shanghai		5,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
Chinese Industrial Bank	中華勸工銀行	1921	Shanghai		1,000,000.00	516,500.00
Chinese Merchants Bank	華商銀行	1917	Hongkong	Canton, New York, Saigon, Shanghai	5,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
Chung Foo Union Bank	中孚銀行	1916	Tientsin	Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin	2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
Chung Hwa Savings Bank	中華儲蓄銀行	1919	Peking	Tientsin	1,000,000.00	340,000.00
Chung Lu Silk Bank	中陸絲業銀行	near future	Shanghai		5,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
Chung Yuen Industrial Bank	中原實業銀行	1922	Hankow	Peking, Yangchow	500,000.00	250,000.00
Chun Hwa Commercial & Savings Bank	中華商業儲蓄銀行	1912	Shanghai		250,000.00	250,000.00
Dah Sun Bank	大生銀行	1919	Tientsin	Peking, Shanghai	2,000,000.00	600,000.00
Dai Chun Bank	大成銀行	1921	Peking	Hankow, Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
First Citizens Bank	新民儲蓄銀行	1922	Peking		500,000.00	125,000.00
Foo Hwa Savings Bank	福華儲蓄銀行	1921	Changchow		200,000.00	100,000.00
Foong Dai Bank	山東豐大銀行	1919	Tsinan	Shanghai	1,000,000.00	300,000.00
Fu Tien Bank	富滇銀行	1912	Yunnan	Hongkong Shanghai,	5,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Hangchow Commercial Bank	杭州商業銀行	near future	Hangchow		500,000.00	
Honan Provincial Bank	河南省銀行	near future	Kaifeng		2,000,000.00	
Hwa Dah Commercial Savings Bank, Ltd.	華大商業儲蓄銀行	1920	Shanghai		1,000,000.00	500,000.00
Hwai Yuan Banking Corporation	懷遠銀行	1923	Tientsin	Shanghai	5,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
Hwei Hai Industrial Bank	滙海實業銀行	1920	Nantungchow	Chingkiang, Haimen, Shanghai, Soochow, Tangkiacha, Yangchow	5,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
Industrial Developments Bank of China	中國勸業銀行	1920	Peking	Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan	5,000,000.00	2,391,175.00
I. Tung Bank	益通銀行	1919	Changchun		1,000,000.00	250,000.00
Kiangse Way-Tung Commercial Bank	江西惠通銀行	1920	Nanchang		1,200,000.00	300,000.00

Modern Banking Institutions in China (*Continued*)

NAME OF BANKS		ESTAB-LISHED IN	HEAD OFFICE	BRANCHES	AUTHORIZ-ED CAPITAL	PAID-UP CAPITAL
ENGLISH	CHINESE					
Kiangsu Bank	江蘇銀行	1912	Shanghai	Chingkiang, Nanking, Nantungchow, Soochow, Wusih.	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 600,000.00
Kiangsu Pawn Brokers Bank	江蘇典業銀行	1921	Soochow	Changshu, Chinkiang	1,000,000.00	700,000.00
Kiangsu Provincial Educational Bank	江蘇省教育銀行	near future	Nanking		1,000,000.00	
Kiao Tsi Bank	膠濟銀行	near future	Tsinan		1,000,000.00	
Kincheng Banking Corporation	金城銀行	1917	Tientsin	Hankow, Peking, Shanghai	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Ling Nan Bank	嶺南銀行	near future	Shanghai		5,000,000.00	
Mei Hwa Bank	美華銀行	1923	Shanghai		200,000.00	200,000.00
Ming Wha Commercial & Savings Bank	明華銀行	1920	Peking	Hankow, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtau	2,000,000.00	1,000,00.000
Mongolian & Tibetan Bank	蒙藏銀行	near future	Peking		5,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	浙江興業銀行	1907	Shanghai	Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin,	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Pah Hwei Commercial & Savings Bank	百匯銀行	1922	Shanghai		1,000,000.00	250,000.00
Poo Hai Commercial Bank	浦海實業銀行	1923	Minghong		200,000 00	200,000.00
Shantung Bank	山東銀行	1913	Tsinan	Chefoo, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtau.	5,000,000.00	1,411,200.00
Shantung Doun Yeh (Pawn Brokers) Bank	山東當業銀行	1920	Tsinan		1,000,000.00	626,500.00
Shanghai Coal Merchant Bank	煤業銀行	1921	Shanghai		800,000.00	400,000.00
Shanghai Yue Dah Commercial Bank	上海裕達銀行	1922	Shanghai		1,200,000.00	300,000.00
Sing Heng Bank	新亨銀行	1919	Peking	Chengchow and Schow	1,000,000 00	1,000,000.00
Sing Tung Commercial & Savings Bank	信通銀行	1921	Shanghai		200,000.00	200,000.00
Sin Hwa Savings Bhnk	新華儲蓄銀行	1914	Peking	Shanghai, Tientsin,	5,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
Soochow Savings Bank	蘇州儲蓄銀行	1920	Soochow	Shanghai	500,000.00	250,000.00
Ta Chung Bank	大中銀行	1920	Chungking	Chengtu, Hankow, Ichang, Kweichow, Luchow, Peking, Shanghai	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00
Tah Hwa Commercial Bank	大華商業銀行	near future	Peking		1,000,000.00	
Tai Chong Bank	太倉銀行	1921	Taichong		500,000.00	125,000.00
Ta Li Bank	大利銀行	1920	Tientsin	Shanghai	100,000.00	100,000.00
Tao Yih Banking Corporation	道一銀行	1922	Hangchow	Shanghai	600,000.00	311,500.00
Ta Yo Banking Corporation	大有銀行	1923	Peking		1,000,000.00	500,000.00
Tea Development Bank of Siu Shui, Kiangsi	江西修水茶業銀行	near future	Siushui		200,000.00	50,000.00
Teng Hsu Savings Bank	惇敘銀行	1920	Shanghai		100,000.00	100,000.00
The Amoy Commercial Bank	廈門商業銀行	1920	Amoy		1,200,000.00	600,000.00
The Bank of Canton	廣東銀行	1912	Hongkong	Bangkok, Hankow, Kwangchow, New York, Shanghai	£ 1,200,000.0.0	£ 1,078,530.0.0
The Bank of China	中國銀行	1912	Peking	80 branches in principal cities of Chinese	$ 60,000,000.00	$ 18,278,600.00
The Bank of East Asia	東亞銀行	1919	Hongkong	Kwangchow, Saigon, Shanghai, Taion	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
The Bank of Kiangnan	上海江南銀行	1922	Shanghai		1,000,000.00	250,000.00
The Chekiang Industrial Bank	浙江實業銀行	1908	Shanghai	Hangchow, Hankow	2,000,000.00	1,760,000.00
The China & South Sea Bank, Ltd.	中南銀行	1921	Shanghai	Amoy, Hankow, Tientsin	20,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
The Chinese Women's Commercial & Savings Bank	女子商業儲蓄銀行	1921	Peking		500,000.00	125,000.00
The City Bank of Shanghai	上海正利商業銀行	1919	Shanghai		500,000.00	500,000.00
The Commercial Bank of China	中國通商銀行	1896	Shanghai	Ningpo, Shanghai	T. 5,000,000.00	T. 2,500,000.00
The Commercial Development Bank	振商銀行	1919	Nanchang		200,000.00	200,000.00
The Commercial Guartee Bank Ltd.	北洋保商銀行	1920	Peking	Peking, Tientsin	6,000,000.00	800,000.00
The Continental Bank	大陸銀行	1919	Tientsin	Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Soochow Tsinan,	5,000,000.00	2,568,300.00
The Cotton Industrial Bank of China	中國棉業銀行	1921	Shanghai		1,000,000.00	500,000.00
The Dai Wen Agricultural & Industrial Bank	大宛農工銀行	1918	Peking		1,000,000.00	500,000.00
The Dar Shing Industrial Bank of Changshu	常洲大興銀行	1922	Changshu		1,000,000.00	250,000.00
The Frontier Bank	邊業銀行	1920	Peking	Chang-Kia-Kow, Paoting, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan	10,000,000.00	2,559,050.00
The Industrial & Commercial Bank Ltd.	工商銀行	1917	Hongkong	Hankow, Shanghai	5,000,000.00	1,035,945.00
The Industrial & Commercial Bank of Shantung	山東工商銀行	1918	Tsinan	Shanghai, Tientsin	2,000,000.00	639,300.00
The Kating Commercial & Savings Bank	嘉定銀行	1922	Kating	Shanghai	100,000.00	100,000.00
The National Commercial & Savings Bank	香港國民商業儲蓄銀行	1921	Hongkong	Canton, Hankow, Shanghai	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
The National Industrial Bank of China	中國實業銀行	1919	Tientsin	Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan	20,000,000.00	2,498,300.00
The Ningpo Commercial Bank	四明銀行	1908	Shanghai	H'kow, N'po, W'chow.	T. 1,500,000.00	Tls. 750,000,00

(*To be continued in next week's issue with list of foreign banks in China*)



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President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4
President Adams	Nov. 7	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
President Garfield	Nov. 21	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
President Polk	Dec 5.	Jan. 14	Jan. 29
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The Decline of China's Tea Trade with America

BY S. L. PAN

Editor's Note:—This is the second instalment of an article dealing with the causes for the decline of China's important tea trade with the United States. The first instalment of the article appeared in last week's issue of the Review. These articles are taken from a chapter in an important new book dealing with "The Trade of the United States with China" which was written by Mr. Shu-lan Pan, a graduate of St. John's University, Shanghai, and also of Harvard and Columbia Universities. The book is being published by the China Trade Bureau, Inc., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

TEA industry and trade were almost unknown in India a half century ago. Since that time they are fast becoming an important factor in her business, particularly in the English markets. Only thirty years ago imports of Indian teas into America were very small, although Chinese had already felt their competition. Mr. J. M. Walsh, in his interesting essay Tea, Its History and Mystery (published in 1892) described the difference between Indian and Chinese teas in competition in the American tea market as follows:

"In India the processes of fermenting and firing the tea are not as detailed or complete as in China, the Indian planter aiming to secure the component properties of a strong tea at the expense of flavor and qualities. There are many serious objections to the general use of India teas, one of which is the great excess of "tannin" (tannic acid) which they contain, ranging from 13 to 18 per cent, and to which property tea owes its astringency, constipating effect on the bowels and the ink-black color which it imparts to water containing salts of iron. In England a crusade is being preached against their use by medical authorities. On the other hand, China teas possess little or no trace of tannic acid, or elements offending the most sensitive palate or constitution. They are both pleasing and refreshing to the most sensitive natures".

Owing to the inferiority of Indian teas, the demand for them in the United States was at that time very limited and according to Mr. Walsh, there appeared little hope of any increase in the future. Though strenuous efforts have been made by the British tea traders to introduce them to this country, they met with little success. This was accounted for by Mr. Walsh: "The character of the beverage after infusion being so entirely foreign in body, color, flavor, and aroma from that of China and Japan ports to which the people in the United States have become accustomed, so deeply is it set, that little or no progress can be made in these attempts,"

Competition of the British East Indies

Yet from thirty years' experience we have come to see this prediction gradually disproved. Altho at the end of the last century the average annual tea imports into the United States from the British East Indies amounted to only two per cent of the American total tea imports, the ratio has advanced by leaps and bounds since the beginning of the present century, until in 1920 it came to 27.4% which is two and a half times the percentage of China, and only a little smaller than that of Japan. The significance of this share will be greatly increased, if one notice the fact that tea imports from England now consist mostly of Indian teas. These teas are not only driving away Chinese teas from America but also Japanese teas. This success of Indian teas in replacing other teas is largely ascribable to the aggressive selling method of British tea traders in the United States. But the taste of Americans, like that of their English brothers a few decades ago, has gradually become accustomed to the strong infusion of Indian teas.

Competition of the Dutch East Indies

Although the importation of Java tea into the United States may be said to have commenced in 1905, when 8,000 pounds was shipped to America, the direct business done with the United States was unimportant until 1918.[1] After the first importation little improvement was made until 1911, when 228,000 pounds of Java tea valued at $36,000 was shipped to America. But in 1918, due to war demands in the United States, a big increase was made, the figure being 30 million pounds of tea at a value $5,615,000. In the same year Chinese teas imported into the United States amounted to only 21 million pounds valued at $4,362,000 by nearly one-third imports of Java tea exceeding these figures. Since the

1. (Java, Division of Industry and Commerce of the Dept. of Agric., Indus., and Com. Java. 1917).

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close of the war, the demand for Java tea in this country is decreasing. It has, nevertheless, already established itself in the American market, and its share will never return to its pre-war insignificance. This permanent advance has been made at the expense of China.

It is said that a large quantity of Dutch East Indian teas is consumed in the United States, being purchased either in transit under optional bill of lading or at the London public auctions. But the Dutch planters, not content with such indirect selling, are making efforts to develop a direct trade with America.

Although the competition from all directions has been so keen in the American tea market, Chinese teas would not have been driven out had it not been for some internal causes which have actually ruined the once flourishing market. These internal causes may be enumerated as follows:—

Inefficiency of Chinese Methods.

The general circumstances of Chinese tea cultivation contrast strongly with those of India, Ceylon and Java. In the latter places, practically all teas are grown on large plantations. The plantation system has the advantage of raising a large quantity of tea of a uniform quality as required by the large scale marketing of the United States. But in China, practically all tea is raised on small peasant holdings of a few acres. The tea season is short as compared with that in the tropical regions, having but three or four pluckings a year.

While machinery has long been used in Japan and India in the manufacturing of teas, the manufacture in China is still carried on by hand, only very simple appliances being used. Many attempts have been made by the Chinese to introduce better methods of manufacturing, but with no appreciable success. In regard to the use of machinery it is a question whether the circumstances of the Chinese industry—notably the short season and peasant proprietorship—do not render the use of expensive appliances economically impossible.[2] Machinery was once tried for the rolling of the leaves in one center in 1899, but there was "difficulty in obtaining fresh tea leaves in sufficient quantity.[3]

Adulteration of Tea

Perhaps nothing has done more toward destroying China's tea market in foreign countries than the occasional exportation of adulterated teas. Even as early as 1888 the American Minister at Peking reported to the United States government the causes of the decline of Chinese tea trade with America as "fake samples, packages, the admixture of lie tea, and other deleterious substances.[4] In 1899 the United States adopted regulations to prevent importation of adulterated tea and took steps to secure their enforcement.[5]

These regulations, we are told, had a decided effect in improving the quality of the Chinese green tea offered for export. But the facing or artificial coloring of green teas had long been a feature of the Chinese tea industry and continued for another decade in the manufacturing of teas intended solely for export, of which the most highly colored kinds had hitherto been sent to the American market. In 1911, however, the American market was again officially closed to all face teas. Apparently no action was taken in China to meet the new situation

(*Continued on page 450*)

2. (Chandler, S. E., and McEwan, John., Tea: Its Cultivation, Manufacture and Commerce; Gt. Britain, Imperial Institute Bulletin, Vo. II 1913 P. 295)

3. (Chinese Maritime Customs, Returns and Trade Reports 1899, P. 4)

4. (United States Com. Rel. 188, P. 862 Report of Minister Denby. The methods of adulterating Chinese teas are described in Paul Kransel, Entwicklung und Gegenwartiger Stand des Chinesische Theehandels, (Berlin, 1902, P 24-5) as follows: "Die Falschungen des Thees geschehen im allgemeinen ouf zweierlei Arten und zwar: (1) durch kunstliche Farbung der Blatter geringer Theeorten, um diesen Das Aussehen besser Qualitaten su geben, und (2) durch Vermischung und zusatz von Blattern anderer Pflanzen, welche gar nicht zur Theegattung gehoren.

5. (Chinese Maritime Customs, Returns of Trade, 1899 P. 4. The comment on the American regulations contains this amusing touch: "A consignment of tea, which was rejected by the American inspectors and sent back to Shanghai, was reshipped in its original condition and was allowed to be imported."

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29-462

Men and Events

Mrs. J. B. Powell, Miss Margaret Powell, and Miss "Bunny" Powell left Shanghai for Tsingtao on the afternoon of August 23. They planned to return to Shanghai early in September.

Credit for the photographs of the flood in North China used in the *Review* of August 16, is due Lawrence Impey, publicity director of the International Famine Relief Commission, and Ben G. Kline, Peking representative of the Japan *Advertiser*.

Over 60 Chinese students going to the United States to pursue higher studies are booked for the *President Grant* which leaves Shanghai on September 3. These students with the 123 who sailed on the *President Jefferson* on August 22 make nearly 200 cared for by the Admiral Oriental Line this season.

The 1923 Report on the Chinese Post Office has been made public in the past week, selling for 50 cents without, and $1.50 with, map. The report shows remarkable progress in the face of unsettled conditions in China, by efficient handling of increasingly heavy mails and by the extension of postal facilities over China.

Dr. Paul Monroe, educational expert, formerly director of Teachers College of Columbia University and now director of the International Institute of Education, is at present the guest of Dr. Wellington Koo in Peking, being in China to investigate the best means of employing the recently returned U. S. Boxer Indemnity fund of $6,000,000.

Gordon Wilson of the engineering department of Andersen, Meyer and Co., George B. Campbell of the Standard Oil Co., and Mrs. C. S. Beatty, wife of the Oriental manager of the Sun-maid Raisin Growers, returned to Shanghai aboard the Pacific Mail liner *President Lincoln* on August 26.

The *Orient* is the latest periodical launched in Shanghai, launched is rather appropriate for the new monthly is designed especially to interest the American Navy men in the Far East. Floyd Franklin Glass, editor and publisher, recently secured his discharge from the Navy after 10 years service to devote his entire time to the *Orient*, and the first issue is most creditable and presages success for the venture.

At a conference of the National Anti-Opium Assocation held on August 24 in the auditorium of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, a manifesto was drafted and addressed throughout China to educational, agricultural, commercial and banking associations and religious and welfare organizations asking that September 28 be set aside as National Anti-Opium Day.

Dr. Edward H. Hume, president of Yale-in-Changsha who has been in America for several months has returned and is visiting in Shanghai for a few days before proceeding up the Yangtsze. While in America Dr. Hume appeared before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives in Washington and testified in favor of remitting the balance of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity to China.

Peter B. Kyne of San Francisco, well known American book and magazine writer, arrived in Shanghai aboard the Dollar Line steamer *President Monroe* on August 26, accompanied by his wife and secretary, Miss Ohlson. On Wednesday noon, Mr. Kyne was guest of honor at a tiffin given at the Union Club by Jabin Hsu of the China *Press* and J. B. Powell of the *Review*, and on Thursday he spoke to the Rotarians. On both occasions, Mr. Kyne's personality won him immediate friendship, and as an entertaining talker he will be much in demand during the month or so he plans to sojourn in Shanghai on his world tour.

Raymond T. Rich arrived in Shanghai this week en route to Canton to assume the post of lecturer on contemporary history, sociology and economics at Canton Christian College during the ensuing school year. For the past 18 months, Mr. Rich has had an unusual experience as head of the European Student Relief Association. This work covered 17 European countries and its object was to lend assistance to needy and worthy students. Such aid took the form of providing food, employment and so forth for some 800,000 students.

J. Harold Dollar was elected Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai to serve until the next annual meeting the term made vacant by the resignation from the presidency of the Chamber of Paul Page Whitham, who has gone to America. J. J. Connell of Connell Brothers Company was elected a member of the Committee of the Chamber to serve until the annual general meeting. Other action of the Committee at the last meeting included the appointment of D. H. Lawson of the *China Press* to the Publicity Committee of the Chamber.

The first of the publications of the University of Nanking Library, a Bibliography of Chinese Literature on Agriculture, compiled by Mao Yung with the assistance of

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Wang Kwoh-ting, chief of the research library, has been received by the *Review*. The work is in Chinese but an introductory note by Harry Clemons, the university librarian, gives some idea of the immense labor involved in such a compilation and likewise of its value. The author who is now taking graduate work in the University of California, was formerly associate chief of the cooperative work in the Nanking University library.

Australasia's Leading Industries is the title of an excellent trade publication issued by the Australian government for distribution through British and Australian government agents throughout the world. A copy has reached the *Review* through the courtesy of Mr. E. T. Sheaf, Australian trade commissioner in the East with headquarters at 67 Robinson Road, Singapore. An excellently bound volume of about 300 pages in various languages, it contains advertisements of the leading firms of the island dominion showing a really surprising variety of commodities produced in Australia for export. Among these are butter, fruits, fresh and canned meat, flour, biscuits, milk, jams, soups, wines and spirits, animal products, timber and timber products, metals and metalware, leather and leather goods, blankets, rugs, flannels, etc., etc.

Liang Shih-yi, China's former premier and popularly known as China's "God of Wealth" declared himself a candidate for the Presidency of China in an interview appearing in the New York *Times* for July 16. Mr. Liang, accompanied by his son Liang Ting-kai, 27 years of age, his secretary Yan Pak Law and a junior secretary, Chien Chin-Lau, are now touring the United States and visiting in New York, Washington and other places. In the interview in the *Times*, Mr. Liang stated that his tour around the world was without political significance and that he was merely investigating conditions in the various countries. In giving his impressions of Europe Mr. Liang stated that all persons he talked to stated that a great mistake had been made in starting the World War and that now all were looking to the "Dawes Plan" to save the situation. In Germany the bankers, business men and financiers looked more to the United States for assistance than they did to England, stated Mr. Liang. Germany in his opinion had enough of war and there was little possibility of further trouble for at least ten years. In referring to conditions in his own country Mr. Liang stated his belief that banditry and piracy soon would be put down by the military forces.

Were the Philippines required to pay full duty on its centrifugal sugar shipped to the United States, or were a condition similar to that imposed upon Cuba to be given the islands, the Philippines would lose many millions of pesos. Paying the full duty, the Philippines would have lost from July, 1923, to July, 1924, the amount of P.127,200,000 on the 4,500,000 piculs shipped to the United States. Paying the Cuban duty, the loss would have been P.12,800,000.—*Philippines Free Press.*

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The following trade inquiries have been received from firms in the United States by the American Commercial Attache, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai:

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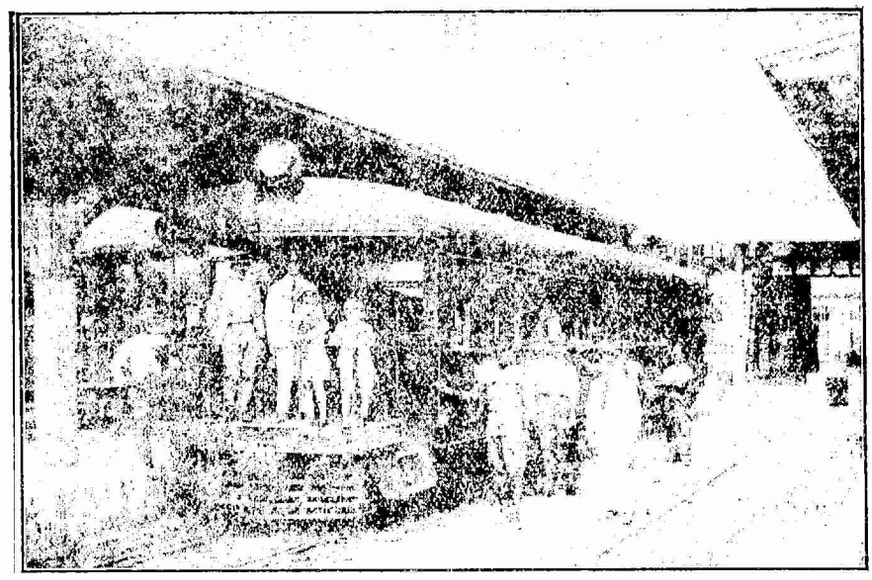

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29-464

The Theory and Practice of Famine Prevention

An analysis of constructive policy in China during the last three years, together with a summary of the work carried out in 1922 by the China International Famine Relief Commission.

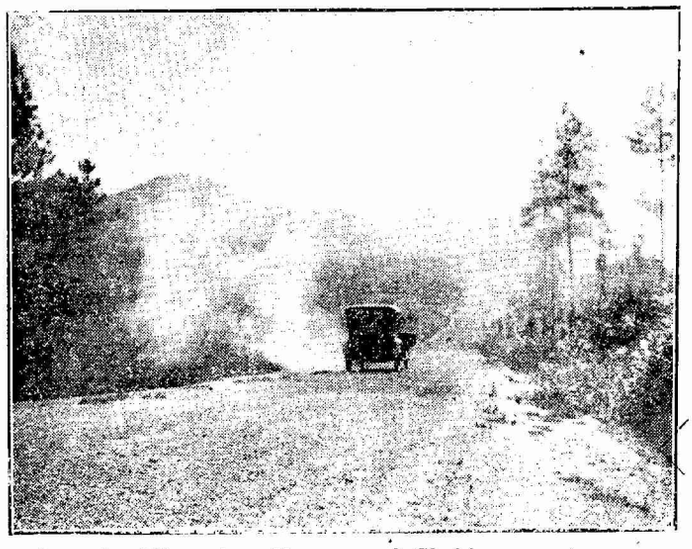
BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

Civil Engineer; Associate Member of the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers; late Chief Engineer, American Red Cross China Famine Relief; and late Chief Engineer, China International Famine Relief Commission.

IT is estimated that there are approximately one million victims of famine annually throughout the world, and statistics show us that in China alone during the last decade over $35,000,000, has been expended in famine relief work.

In many countries in the past it has been the practice to devote such funds to a system of direct relief, which, though it undoubtedly did benefit the sufferers in their immediate necessity, did little to provide a solution of the problem as a whole.

It is a most striking criticism of the philanthropic effort of our present civilisation that such enormous yet undirected expenditures should have been made in the past, without some efforts to synthesise the work and obtain results which would be of permanent value if only they were scientifically directed and coordinated.



Stretch of Hangchow-Yunan road, Chekiang province

It would appear that public opinion is at last awakening to this fact in so far as Famine Relief and Prevention in China is concerned, for in 1920 the American Red Cross China Famine Relief under J. E Baker carried out work of a constructive nature in four provinces, to the value of over $2,400,000, the expenditure of which in famine relief constructed 900 miles of highways, built 4,000 wells, and planted 40,000 trees.

This example of a constructive policy as opposed to direct relief was widely studied and appreciated, and as a result the International Famine Relief Commission which was formed in 1921 with headquarters in Peking and branches in the various provinces, has accepted labor relief as a guiding principle.

The reports on hand from some of the provincial Committees, provide interesting matter upon which to draw in an endeavor to judge the value of Relief and Prevention work to the nation as a whole, and the various provinces individually.

Analysis of Financial Grants Made to Provinces

The funds expended during 1922 originally came from two sources, the International Famine Relief Commission and the National Famine Relief Bureau, which derived its income from the Maritime Customs Surtax Surplus; and the amounts were alloted as follows:-

Province.	*N. F. R. B.*	*I. F. R. C.*	*Total.*
Kiangsu	$ 496,000 }	$	$
Anhwei	496,000 }	249,000	1,657,000
Chekiang	216,000 }		
	200,000	(flood relief 1922-23.)	
Shantung	390,000	255,000	645,000
Hunan	342,000	5,000	347,000
Hupeh	236,000	88,000	324,000
Honan	176,000	309,000	485,000
Kweichow	164,000		164,000
Szechuan	147,000		147,000
Shensi	125,000		125,000
Kiangsi	86,000		86,000
Kansu	81,000		81,000
Chihli	15,000	5,000	20,000
			$ 4,081,000.00

Provincial Reports

Of the above allotments it will be seen that only six were covered by any grant from the International Famine Relief Commission, though wherever there was a Provincial Committee established they were empowered to handle both funds, and therefore no detailed statement has been received as to work carried out in the provinces other than the six referred to, though Shensi and Szechuan submitted balance sheets, and Shansi sent in a report covering work carried out with funds remaining from the previous year which is of considerable interest.

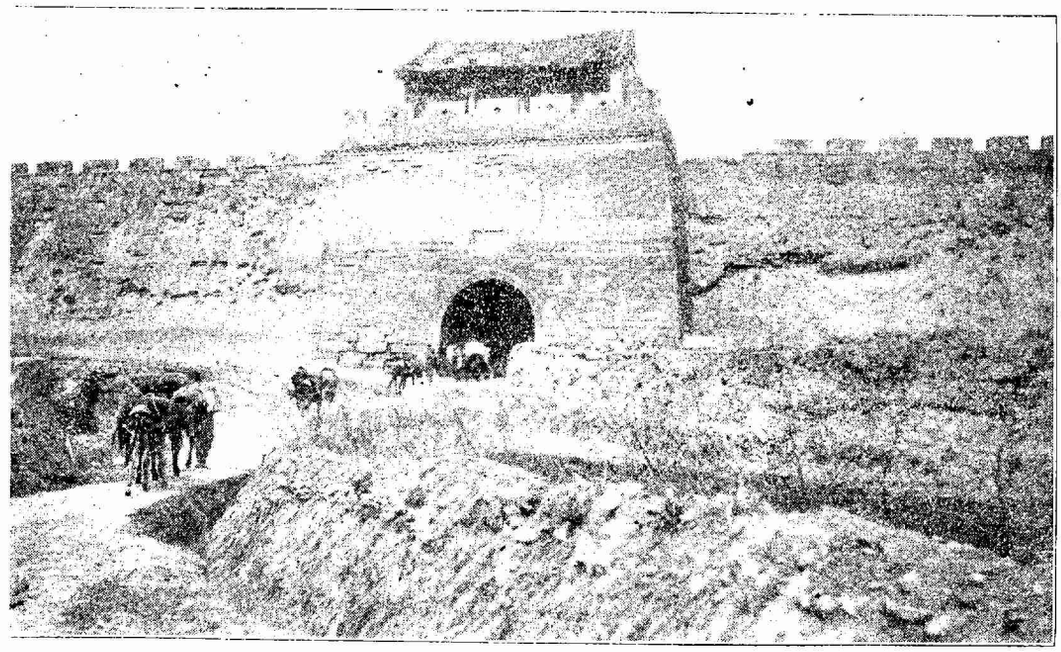
By a consideration of figures submitted as to costs and amount of work performed, very interesting comparisons can be made and valuable information secured as to methods employed and their results.

Road at Tsingtao forest reserve uuder supervision of D. Y. Lin, chief of the bureau

Provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, and Anhwei

The Shanghai Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee handled the funds for the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, and Anhwei, and they had at their disposal over and above the amounts alloted by the National Famine Relief Bureau and the International Famine Relief Commission, other subscriptions totalling $595,000, though it should be noted that their original grants included $200,000 for Flood Relief in the province of Chekiang during the winter 1922-23, which does not come within the scope of this report.

The Kiangsu Committee unfortunately confines itself to a general report of little interest, merely stating that several hundred li of roads and dikes have been constructed or repaired, but on the other hand the Anhwei Committee gives estimates and figures on the work done.



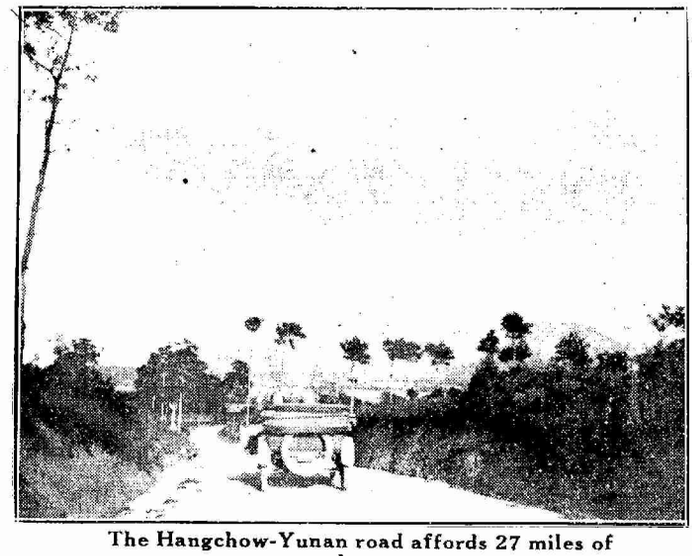
The old walled town of Chengpu in north central Shensi

$100,000 was distributed in free relief during the severe flood season when no work was possible, $163,000 was expended in road construction and repair, and $200,000 on dike building and repair.

Of the roads constructed, only a portion were new, the remainder following the line of old sites, but altogether some 1100 li were built, having a width of 18 feet, a bank slope of 1 in 1, and a retaining berme on either side, with a right of way of some 40 feet.

The dike construction, which was on both sides of the Hwai river, totalled 973 li, most of which was new work, the average measurements being 38 feet at base, 17 feet at top, and 10½ feet high, with a slope of 1 in 1.

The system of work was satisfactory, the responsibility being placed on the hsien or district concerned for the recruiting of labor and the work was carried out by them under engineering supervision, the payments being made in three parts, 30% in advance, 40% during the construction, and the balance on presentation of the report from the engineer passing the work as satisfactory.



The Hangchow-Yunan road affords 27 miles of superb scenery

With regard to the engineering one would be inclined to query the slope allowed on the earthwork, as most engineering text books quote 1 in 2 as being a minimum, unless the face is protected by rock, and in regard to the road construction the same remark applies, while a width of 20 feet is better if there is a probable motor traffic to be encountered.

Very little metalling was done, owing to the lack of stone in the vicinity and the cost of transportation, while only a few culverts were constructed, a deficiency which may need to be remedied in the future, as was the case in regard to the Red Cross roads built in 1920 in the province of Shantung, which suffered considerably from flood water in the subsequent rainy period.

Earth roads may be said to be advantageous, however, in the present state of things in China, owing to the low cost of upkeep necessary, an estimated figure being $100 per mile per annum, exclusive of possible damage to bridges or culverts.

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Province of Hunan

The provincial reports from Szechuan and Shensi indicate nothing of any great interest, being simply balance sheets, while the figures from Hunan show that the work is now in progress, the only points of much interest being the salaries list, which calls for $28,000 on an expenditure of $270,000, and the transportation charges, which total $39,000, while it must be noticed that grants amounting to $300,000 have been received from the American Advisory Committee, as an addition to the original budget.

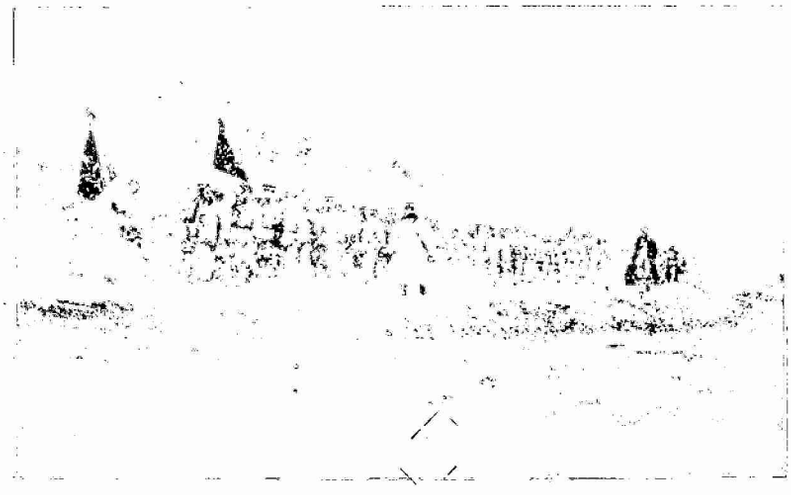
The road construction being carried out on the Changsha-Siangtan-Paoking route is necessarily delayed owing to the fact that it passes through rice fields to a large extent, which necessitates numerous culverts, while the nature of the soil renders the foundations of both the road and the culverts very poor.

The total distance to be covered is about 300 li, and at present there are some 7,000 workmen employed, thus affording indirect relief to over 50,000 famine sufferers.

It is important that this one fact should always be remembered when considering famine relief projects, namely, that the employment of labor in China benefits a far larger number of dependents than would a similar construction work in Europe or America, owing to the peculiarly interdependent conditions that prevail in the Chinese family.

Province of Hupeh

The total expenses of the work carried out by the Hankow Committee in Hupeh came to $345,000, out of which only $4,000 went in salaries and $8,000 in transportation, while it is most important to note that this Committee carried out very successfully one of the most vital experiments in Famine Relief finance, in that it advanced a great portion of the funds used on loan, subject to the provincial authorities raising a similar amount.



Roads are a big factor in maintaining order. The Governor's victorious division marching into Tungkwan, Shensi, after defeating Gen. Kao's bandit army early in March, 1924

Many critics thought that this plan would prove a failure, but it is a pleasure to report that the Chinese funds were forthcoming, and that the advances and loans were repaid on time, thereby showing that there is still a spirit of public welfare instinct in the Chinese people if it can only be organised.

Province of Honan

The committee in Honan have carried out a comprehensive scheme of work under engineering supervision, having constructed 1200 li of earth roads, over 100 li of metalled roads, dike building of over 100 li, and river and canal excavation of 500 li.

The dike measurements were 72 feet base, 28 feet on the crown, and an average height of 12 feet, which approximates more closely the work carried out in Hupeh, though there the construction averaged 15 feet in height and had a slope of to 1 minimum.

Grants from the American Advisory Committee amounting to $130,000, enabled dike work to be carried out on the Yellow river, and private subscriptions of $100,000 permitted an appropriation to be made for excavation work on the upper regions of the Hwai river, and it would appear that the work in this province has been handled most capably from an administrative and engineering standpoint.

Province of Shansi

The report of the provincial committee of Shansi shows that they carried out the uncompleted work of 1921 at a cost of some $100,000, building about 100 li of roads, together with ten large bridges of from 140 to 350 feet in length, while they estimate that a further sum of $200,000 would enable them to complete a very valuable strategic and commercial road connecting the Hotung region with the Honan railway at Kwanyingtang, via the Maochin Ferry over the Yellow river, and also cope in part with a famine which is just commencing in that region.

Experiments were also carried out with a well-drilling rig to be used in deep boring for irrigation purposes, a project which should prove of incalculable value if the tests are satisfactory.

The first well sunk obtained good water, but a flowing stream was not tapped up to a depth of 620 feet, though this appears to be merely accidental, as Japanese well boring instruments have struck flowing water at about a dozen points in the vicinity in the plain around Taiyuanfu.

The Japanese rig, however, is of small bore and greatly limits the flow of water thereby, while the apparatus purchased by the Committee enables them to obtain a bore of from 4½ to 6 inches in diameter, sunk to a depth of more than 1000 feet.

Eight miles south of Taiyuanfu a good flow was obtained at a depth of only 370 feet, and it would seem that this practical demonstration should prove of great value in such an agricultural region providing that the provincial government will learn the lesson thus inculcated, and forward the project to the best of their ability

It may be remarked also that in the mountainous regions of Shansi with its numerous streams, which are dry the greater part of the year, a great opportunity arises for the construction of dams and reservoirs for irrigation purposes, an engineering project of immense benefit to the province as a whole and one which is comparitively easy of execution.

Province of Shantung

The report of the Shantung Committee shows that the engineering work begun in that province by the American Red Cross China Famine Relief has borne fruit, as considerable repairs were made and culverts put into the roads built in 1920, while further roads were built in addition to an extensive scheme of dike construction and repair.

The principal involved here was a little different from that in the other provinces, the engineering work being contracted to the Asia Developement Company, and the payment of labor being carried out by representatives of the Committee on presentation of vouchers signed by the engineer in charge.

Payment here, as in many other areas, was made partly in grain and partly in cash, for although it benefits famine area very greatly to have large importations of food stuffs, thus relieving the abnormal demand on the market and therefore lowering prices, it is difficult in such a country as China, where transportation is scanty and the railways under the mismanagement of military despots, to bring grain into a famine district in large quantities in a short time.

The roads constructed here had a span of 18 feet, with banks sloped at 1 in 1 and a forty foot right of way, as against the fifty foot right of way used by the Red Cross in 1920-21.

The cost of construction was $210,000 for a distance of 350 Li, which included about 100 brick and stone culverts, a few small bridges, and a swing bridge over the Grand Canal at Tsining, half the expense of which was met by the local Chamber of Commerce.

Many li of earth dikes were constructed along the course of the Yellow river, and several quarries were opened and operated by famine labor in order to provide the necessary stone facing for various groins and training walls, the costs working out as follows:-

Quarrying Limestone	per 100 cubic feet	90 cents
Transportation ¾ mile	„ „ „ „	2.00
Earth 100 ft. carry	„ „ „ „	5 catties grain valued at 20 cents.
Earth work tamped on road	„ „ „ „	25 cents.
Three foot culvert in brick or stone		$150.00
„ „ „ with double arches		$215.00

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Indispensable in Hom

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brighten 76 briquet

bright-en (brīt'n), *v.i.* to grow clearer, lighter, or more radiant; as, the day *brightens*: *v.t.* to make light or shining; to make gay or cheerful; as, to *brighten* the neighborhood.

Bright's dis-ease (brīts' dĭ-zēz'), any of several forms of kidney disease, marked by the persistent presence of albumen in the urine, and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organ: so named from Dr. Richard Bright, of London.

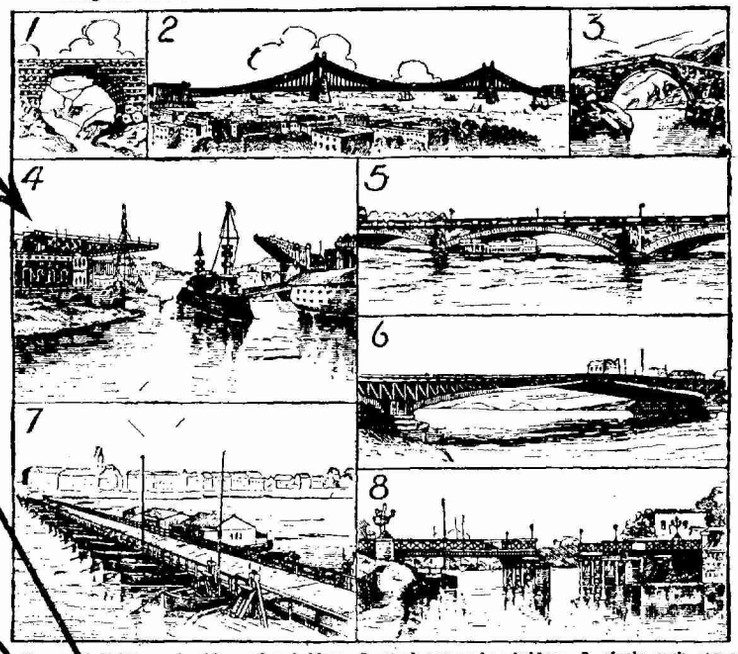
brill (brĭl), *n.* a European flat fish resembling the turbot.

brim (brĭm), *n.* the edge or margin of anything, as a fountain, the rim of a hat, etc.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* brimmed, *p.pr.* brimming], to fill to the upper edge of: *v.i.* to be full to the very top or edge.

brim-ful (brĭm'fo͝ol'), *adj.* full to the edge; completely filled.

brim-stone (brĭm'stōn), *n.* sulphur: *adj.* made of sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.

brin-dled (brĭn'dld), *adj.* of a gray or dark yellow color, with spots or streaks; as, a *brindled* cat.



Types of Bridges. 1, old wooden bridge; 2, steel suspension bridge; 3, single arch stone bridge; 4, swing drawbridge; 5, concrete bridge; 6, steel bridge; 7, military pontoon bridge; 8, rolling drawbridge.

bril-liance (brĭl'yăns), *n.* glitter; great brightness; splendor; as, the *brilliance* of a speaker or writer; the *brilliance* of a jewel. Also, **brilliancy.**

bril-liant (brĭl'yănt), *adj.* sparkling; glittering; having exceptional talent or culture; distinguished by splendid mental ability; as, a *brilliant* career: *n.* a diamond or other precious stone, cut to show its sparkling quality to the best advantage; the smallest size of type; a cotton fabric with a raised pattern.—*adv.* **brilliantly.**

bril-lian-tine (brĭl'yăn-tēn), *n.* a mixture for giving a smooth, shining appearance to the hair; a dress material of fine quality somewhat like alpaca.

brine (brīn), *n.* salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: *v.t.* to soak in salt water or saline solution.

bring (brĭng), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* brought, *p.pr.* bringing], to carry from another place; to cause to come; to produce; to procure; to conduct; to lead; to advance.

brink (brĭnk), *n.* the edge, margin, or border, especially of a steep place.

brin-y (brīn'ĭ), *adj.* very salty; as, the *briny* ocean; *briny* tears.

bri-quet (bri-kĕt'), *n.* a block or brick made of coal dust and used as fuel. Also, **briquette.**

bri-quet (bri-kā'), *n.* a steel (for striking a light); a tinder box. [Fr.]

āte, senāte, rāre, căt, local, făr, ăsk, parade; scēne, ēvent, ĕdge, novĕl, refēr; right, sĭn; cōld, ōbey, cōrd, stōp, cōmpare; ūnit, ūnite, būrn, cŭt, focŭs, menū;

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION is given at the bottom of each page. For quick reference, the letters representing the consonant or vowel sounds are printed in black face type.

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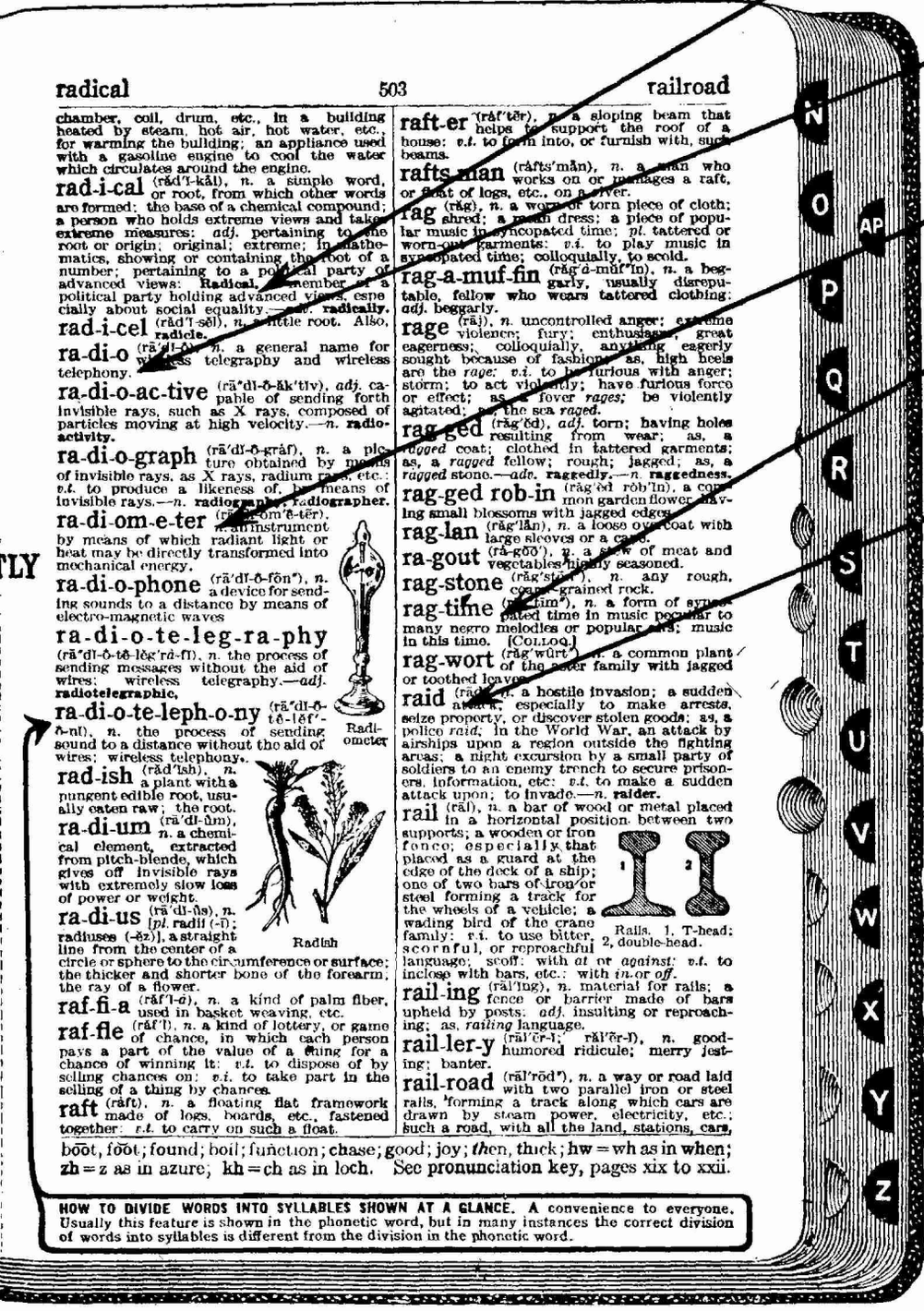
radical 503 railroad
chamber, coil, drum, etc., in a building heated by steam, hot air, hot water, etc., for warming the building; an appliance used with a gasoline engine to cool the water which circulates around the engine.
rad-i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), n. a simple word, or root, from which other words are formed; the base of a chemical compound; a person who holds extreme views and takes extreme measures; adj. pertaining to the root or origin; original; extreme; in mathematics, showing or containing the root of a number; pertaining to a political party of advanced views; Radical, member of a political party holding advanced views, especially about social equality.—adv. radically.
rad-i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), n. a little root. Also, radicle.
ra-di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), n. a general name for wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.
ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā"dĭ-ō-ăk'tĭv), adj. capable of sending forth invisible rays, such as X rays, composed of particles moving at high velocity.—n. radioactivity.
ra-di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), n. a picture obtained by means of invisible rays, as X rays, radium rays, etc.; v.t. to produce a likeness of, by means of invisible rays.—n. radiography, radiographer.
ra-di-om-e-ter (rā"dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), an instrument by means of which radiant light or heat may be directly transformed into mechanical energy.
ra-di-o-phone (rā'dĭ-ō-fōn"), n. a device for sending sounds to a distance by means of electro-magnetic waves
ra-di-o-te-leg-ra-phy (rā"dĭ-ō-tĕ-lĕg'rā-fĭ), n. the process of sending messages without the aid of wires; wireless telegraphy.—adj. radiotelegraphic,
ra-di-o-te-leph-o-ny (rā"dĭ-ō-tĕ-lĕf'ō-nĭ), n. the process of sending sound to a distance without the aid of wires; wireless telephony.
Radiometer
rad-ish (răd'ĭsh), n. a plant with a pungent edible root, usually eaten raw; the root.
Radish
ra-di-um (rā'dĭ-ŭm), n. a chemical element, extracted from pitch-blende, which gives off invisible rays with extremely slow loss of power or weight.
ra-di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), n. [pl. radii (-ī); radiuses (-ŭz)], a straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; the thicker and shorter bone of the forearm; the ray of a flower.
raf-fi-a (răf'ĭ-ă), n. a kind of palm fiber, used in basket weaving, etc.
raf-fle (răf'l), n. a kind of lottery, or game of chance, in which each person pays a part of the value of a thing for a chance of winning it; v.t. to dispose of by selling chances on; v.i. to take part in the selling of a thing by chances.
raft (răft), n. a floating flat framework made of logs, boards, etc., fastened together; v.t. to carry on such a float.
raft-er (răf'tẽr), n. a sloping beam that helps to support the roof of a house; v.t. to form into, or furnish with, such beams.
rafts-man (răfts'măn), n. a man who works on or manages a raft, or float of logs, etc., on a river.
rag (răg), n. a worn or torn piece of cloth; shred; a mean dress; a piece of popular music in syncopated time; pl. tattered or worn-out garments; v.i. to play music in syncopated time; colloquially, to scold.
rag-a-muf-fin (răg'ă-mŭf'ĭn), n. a beggarly, usually disreputable, fellow who wears tattered clothing; adj. beggarly.
rage (rāj), n. uncontrolled anger; extreme violence; fury; enthusiasm; great eagerness; colloquially, anything eagerly sought because of fashion, as, high heels are the rage; v.i. to be furious with anger; storm; to act violently; have furious force or effect; as, a fever rages; be violently agitated; as, the sea raged.
rag-ged (răg'ĕd), adj. torn; having holes resulting from wear; as, a ragged coat; clothed in tattered garments; as, a ragged fellow; rough; jagged; as, a ragged stone.—adv. raggedly.—n. raggedness.
rag-ged rob-in (răg'ĕd rŏb'ĭn), a common garden flower having small blossoms with jagged edges.
rag-lan (răg'lăn), n. a loose overcoat with large sleeves or a cape.
ra-gout (rā-gōō'), n. a stew of meat and vegetables highly seasoned.
rag-stone (răg'stōn'), n. any rough, coarse-grained rock.
rag-time (răg'tīm"), n. a form of syncopated time in music peculiar to many negro melodies or popular airs; music in this time. [Colloq.]
rag-wort (răg'wûrt"), n. a common plant of the aster family with jagged or toothed leaves.
raid (rād), n. a hostile invasion; a sudden attack, especially to make arrests, seize property, or discover stolen goods; as, a police raid; in the World War, an attack by airships upon a region outside the fighting areas; a night excursion by a small party of soldiers to an enemy trench to secure prisoners, information, etc; v.t. to make a sudden attack upon; to invade.—n. raider.
rail (rāl), n. a bar of wood or metal placed in a horizontal position between two supports; a wooden or iron fence; especially that placed as a guard at the edge of the deck of a ship; one of two bars of iron or steel forming a track for the wheels of a vehicle; a wading bird of the crane family; v.i. to use bitter, scornful, or reproachful language; scoff: with at or against; v.t. to inclose with bars, etc.: with in or off.
1 2
Rails. 1, T-head; 2, double-head.
rail-ing (rāl'ĭng), n. material for rails; a fence or barrier made of bars upheld by posts; adj. insulting or reproaching; as, railing language.
rail-ler-y (răl'ẽr-ĭ; răl'ẽr-ĭ), n. good-humored ridicule; merry jesting; banter.
rail-road (rāl'rōd"), n. a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails, forming a track along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, etc.; such a road, with all the land, stations, cars,
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AP

bo͝ot, fo͝ot; found; boil; function; chase; good; joy; then, thick; hw = wh as in when; zh = z as in azure; kh = ch as in loch. See pronunciation key, pages xix to xxii.

HOW TO DIVIDE WORDS INTO SYLLABLES SHOWN AT A GLANCE. A convenience to everyone. Usually this feature is shown in the phonetic word, but in many instances the correct division of words into syllables is different from the division in the phonetic word.

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Thousands of words are much more easily understood from their context in sentences than from definitions. For this reason, many illustrative sentences and phrases are given. An examination of any page will show how frequently this helpful device has been employed and with excellent results.

How Many of these Questions can You Answer? ∴ ∴ ∴

Can you pronounce correctly the word **Sabotage?** Can you divide it into syllables? Do you know what it means? Does it begin with a capital or a small letter?

What is a **Curbstone Broker? Customary Law?**

Can you explain the **Seven Wonders of the World?** The **Monroe Doctrine?** The **Gordian Knot?**

Who was **Adonis? Diana? Jupiter?**

How would you **Address the Governor** of your State?

What does the abbreviation **V.D.M.** stand for?

Do you know how many stars there are in the American flag, and how they are arranged?

What kind of a letter would you write to a friend upon **Approaching Marriage?** For **Breaking a Business Engagement?**

Can you prepare a **Constitution** and **By-Laws** for a society? How would you **Suppress Debate?**

Could you make an **Address of Welcome?** If you were tendered a gift **How Would You Respond?**

Of how many States can you name the **Lawful Rate of Interest?**

What is **Standard Time?**

What is a **Knot?** How is the **English Mile** compared with other **European Measures?** The value of **Foreign Coins** in United States money?

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At the same time that this contract work was being carried out, a certain amount of work was let out direct by the Committee to villages or hsiens interested in the maintainance of dikes in their immediate vicinity.

Under this system the villagers were to furnish tools and labor under the selection and direction of their headmen and the local magistrate, or official, while payments were to be made by the representative of the Committee as follows:-

30% on commencement of the work
40% during the course of construction
30% on completion, and subject to the receipt of an engineering certificate as to the quality of the work done.

The total salary charges amounted to $16,000, or about 9% of the whole engineering expenditure, which is a little lower than the charges on most of the operations with the exception of those in Hupeh.

There is plenty of work to be done on the motor road from Tungkwan to Sianfu, Shensi, to put it in good condition all the way

Province of Chihli

Finally we have to consider the report of work carried out in Chihli, which has not yet been fully completed, but it is interesting to note that over and above the ordinary budget there was a supplementary loan of $100,000 made for conservancy work on the Yung Ting river, subequent to a thorough inspection by the Commission's Engineer, and this advance has recently been repaid, thus tending to confirm the theory that the principle of loan construction work is fundamentally sound.

This protection work included dike training and repairing chiefly, and was carried out in considerable haste owing to the dangerously sudden flood water of August 1922, which seriously threatened the city of Tientsin, so that in some measure engineering construction had to yield to the pressure of necessity.

The work was carried out by the Chinese staff of the Conservancy Board, but the report of the Advisory Engineer and subsequent events would indicate that further measures will be necessary in 1923-24 if serious danger to a large agricultural area and the neighboring cities of Peking and Tientsin is to be avoided.

Conclusions

It would appear that there is an increasing tendency to let the relief work out on a contract basis, whether to foreign or Chinese organisations, as was done in Shantung, and to a lesser extent in Hupeh, and it may be argued that this procedure to a certain extent invalidates the purpose of the work, which is primarily the employment of famine victims.

If the contract is with the Chinese, as it inevitably must be in the long run, there is a danger of 'squeeze' to the unfortunate sufferers, who must sell their labor at the best price obtainable, while if the work is carried out by direct control it necessitates the employment of a large foreign staff and increased running expenses.

It is to be hoped that the necessity for Famine Relief will grow less and less, and the opportunity for Famine Prevention greater and greater, and if this occurs and the system of loans for provincial work can be extended, there is almost no limit to the engineering work which might be carried out in China in this manner, furnishing both an object lesson and a practical school of experience to the young Chinese engineer, and by virtue of the benefit accruing to agriculture, a very valuable source of increase in revenue to the Chinese Republic.

In order that this may be the case it is necessary that the work of the International Famine Relief Commissions should receive the widest publicity, so that the Chinese people may realise its possibilities, and by the weight of their opinion and support enable difficulties of organisation to be overcome and the fullest measure of cooperation ensured.

Dropping off the high trail into Chengpu, Shensi

災防事業之理論與事實

統計全球每年被災人民不亞百萬左右而中國在十年內所費救災款項已超過三千五百萬元查各國對於災款用度除直接分施難民以救燃眉之急外並無解決災防之辦法致備受當今慈善家之駁責反觀美國紅十字會中國救災團一九二〇年在四省建築之成蹟（計築路九百英里開井四千口植樹四萬枝共費二百四十萬元）可見中國輿論已由消極的救災一變而爲積極的災防由上項成蹟於是有萬國救災團之組織其救災主旨以利用災民工作爲標準茲將該團各省分局之報告簡略列後所以表示災防事業與各省及全國之影響也

各省補助費之解剖

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浙江	二一六〇〇〇元		
山東	三九〇〇〇〇元	二三五〇〇〇元	六四五〇〇〇元
湖南	三四二〇〇〇元	五〇〇〇元	三四七〇〇〇元
湖北	二三六〇〇〇元	八八〇〇〇元	三二四〇〇〇元
河南	一七六〇〇〇元	三〇九〇〇〇元	四八五〇〇〇元
貴州	一六四〇〇〇元		一六四〇〇〇元
四川	一四七〇〇〇元		一四七〇〇〇元
陝西	一二五〇〇〇元		一二五〇〇〇元
江西	八六〇〇〇元		八六〇〇〇元
甘肅	八一〇〇〇元		八一〇〇〇元
直隸	一五〇〇〇元	五〇〇〇元	二〇〇〇〇元

各省報告

觀前表經萬國救災團補助者僅六省除該六省備有詳細報告外其他各省均從簡略若將報告各數一一比較則吾人於災防方法所得之教訓不無他山之助也

浙蘇皖報告

浙蘇皖三省之經濟均操於華洋義賑會之手除前表所列補助費外尚有各界捐助費五十九萬五千元而民國十一年至十二年之浙省賑災費二十萬元不在本報告內也江蘇分局之報告欠詳無甚足述而皖局則有詳數可資參攷計該省賑災費十萬元築路修路費十六萬三千元築堤修堤費二十萬元所築道路除一部分係新闢外餘皆依仍舊址共計築有十八英尺寬之道路一千一百華里所築淮河兩岸堤防計長九百七十三華里堤基約三十八英尺堤頂十七英尺堤高十英尺半再路旁水溝欠少是爲缺點恐霪雨時有損害道路之憂也

湘省報告

按蜀陝兩省報告除決算報告單外無甚足述而湘省工程正在進行其報告足引人注意者厥惟薪金清單計二萬八千元建築費二十七萬元運輸費三萬九千元其於長沙湘潭寶湲（譯音）間興辦之道路以其須經稻田不得不多築水溝故一時不能完工目下共僱工人七千名可間接賑救災民五萬可見利用災民工作之一斑矣

鄂省報告

鄂省分局關於漢河築堤事宜之報告已見諸遠東時報毋庸贅述茲僅舉其用款數目以資比較計共費三十四萬九千元而薪金僅佔四千元運費亦僅八千元對於理財方面更有可注意之點該局先將預算款項貸於人民並要求本省長官籌集此數以備償還之用頗稱便利云

沂省報告

沂省分局已成之大規模的建築計劃計有土築路一千二百華里石礫路一百華里堤防一百華里開鑿之河道五百華里其堤基計七十二英尺堤頂二十八英尺堤高約十二英尺再加以美顧問委員會之補助金十三萬元私人捐款十萬元則黃河堤防可以進行開鑿渭河亦有的款矣

晉省報告

據晉省分局報告所有工程均係繼續民十未竣事業計共費十萬元共築道路一百華里一百四十至三百五十英尺長之橋樑十座並預算欲告成與沂省鐵道接連之通衢尚需費二十萬元至開鑿自流井之設備亦已屢次試驗倘有成效當於灌溉事宜裨益匪淺也以經驗所得似宜用直徑四英寸半至六英寸之鋼管雖鑽地一千英尺亦易汲水云

魯省報告

讀魯省報告方知美紅十字會中國救災團之工程已呈成效蓋人民目視道路之需要始重行修理開鑿水溝並開闢新路建築堤防也惟魯省工程係包工性質與他省不同其建築經費計二十一萬元共築道路三百五十華里砌石砌之陰溝約一百處橋樑數座其半價歸本地商會擔任其他沿黃河尚築有土堤多里而開掘石山則僱災民工作也當上述包工工程進行時魯省分局且將一部分修理堤防工作直接包與鄰近關係人民其付款辦法爲先付三成工作進行時付四成竣工時經工程司查訖核准後再付四成云

燕省報告

直隸工程迄未竣工除預算額外另借有十萬元以作永定河淩河之用此款現已償還足證借款建築之可能矣此項災防工程不外築堤修堤二事惟以十一年八月水災驟呈故祇得草草蔵事而據洋顧問之主張尚須再行建築以保障京津一帶農田之安穩也

結論

觀最近趨向災防工程似有主張包工式之勢惟揆諸當初利用災民工作之本旨難免背道而馳之慨吾人所希望者他日賑災需要漸漸減少災防之設備漸漸增多加以借款制度普及各省則種種工程得循環創辦既可供中國工程科少年後進之實習又可裨益農業之發達以增國家之收入故特將萬國救災團之成蹟公佈報端亦以引一般華人士之注意與取法已耳

Volunteer Corps in Kwangchow-wan

BY WANG YU-LUN

of the Comparative Law School of China

Kwangchow- wan (Kouang Tcheou Wan) is an area of 325 square miles on the coast of Kwantung province about 230 miles south of Hongkong and nearly opposite the island of Hainan. In 1898, following the acquisition of Kiaochow by the Germans, the French secured a 99-year lease over the territory and placed it under chargeof the Governor General of Indo-China. At the Washington Conferenee, France agreed to relinquish its leasehold when Japan agreed to return Shantung and Great Britain, Weihaiwei. However, France not yet having ratified the Nine-Power Treaty framed at the Conference has made no move to restore Kwangchow-wan.

THE Volunteer Corps in Kwangchow-wan was a product and a necessary outcome of circumstances as created by the dire need of trade and commerce. At the end of the Manchu Court regime and at the very dawn of the Republic, the conditions at the extreme south were fully as complicated and intricate as elsewhere in all China. Kidnapping and robberies were not infrequent, and what is worse, business was approximately on the verge of extinction. Though travelers and tourists were captured in broad daylight and held for ransom, and villages and towns were laid in ruins, yet the wily Frenchmen turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the people and paid no attention to the welfare of their own leasehold, nor to the prosperity of legitimate trade and commerce.

Organization for Safety Necessary

Amidst such helplessness and the dire necessity of self-protection, the merchant class as well as the people as a whole began to realise the need of an organization for concerted action in checking pillaging and maintaining public peace, order and safety. It is not an exaggeration to say that the merits of such a body as the Volunteer Corps are numerous, and also great, probably because of the link it forms between the French Administration and the public opinion of the common people.

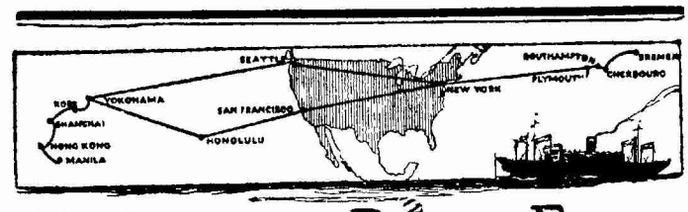
The Volunteer Corps performs the task of checking robberies in the various places. Whenever and wherever a disturbance occurs in a village or town, if the superior authorities are inadequate or neglect to help the people in spite of pleas for assistance, the Volunteer Corps has to render relief. Secondly, the Volunteer Corps performs the task of upholding peace and order. The soldiers (French or Chinese) under the control of the French administration not only care nothing about so-called public peace and order in towns, but often deprive the general mass of goods and cargo at cheap prices. The Volunteer Corps in addition to guarding the markets in towns from rascals and highwaymen, renders good offices in case of quarrels between the soldiers and the civilians. Thirdly, the head of the Volunteer Corps is the crystalisation of the public will and conveys public sentiment from the masses to the French administration. The masses not being given much voice in administration in the leased territory, leadership is, therefore, assumed by the agency of the head of the Volunteer Corps.

Man Selected to Lead Needs Special Qualifications

Judging from the above, the head of the Volunteer Corps plays an important role and occupies a vital position in Kwangchow-wan society. Thus, the man chosen to lead must at least be in possession of certain requisites necessary for effectiveness in this leased portion of China so different in many respects from other parts of the country. He must be both rich and courageous,—rich because the general poverty of the people makes general support of an effective corps impossible and brave because he must lead his men wherever danger threatens.

When the light of the Republic was about to dawn, lawlessness spread far and wide to every corner of the territory, while the French administration disregarded the well-being of the people, and gave no heed to the suppression of banditry. It was intolerable to the people as well as to the merchants and, as a result, merchants and people gathered together at Fort de Tche-kam, the leading fort in Kwangchow-wan, in the winter of 1909, and unanimously nominated Chen Hsieh-Tan the head of the Volunteer Corps which was immediately organised with its headquarters first at Fort de Hai-Teou, and later at Kwangchow-wan.

Mr. Chen is a descendant of a wealthy family, and is a business man. He is forty-six years of age, and is generosity itself toward his men and his friends. Oftentimes, things



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necessary to the Corps are prepared and bought at his expense and he receives no remuneration at all for his work.

In the year 1917, the headquarters was removed to Fort de Tche-kam on account of the convenience of soldier movement. At first, the Corps had only thirty men but it has been gradually increased to the number of three hundred. Each one receives twelve dollars per month. Of the three hundred, thirty are paid by the French administration on the demand of the merchants; and the others are supported by the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Chen himself.

Record of Corps

In the year 1915, outrages were widespread, caused for the most part by Lee Sing, a native of Lu Shu, a town near Fort Bajor. In order to cut short these bandit calamities, it was imperative to capture the bandit leader Lee Sing, and to break up the various bandit dens in various villages and towns. To accomplish this, Chen Hsieh-Tam personally and heroically led his men to the attack, searching and exterminating one bandit group after another. Finally, Lee Sing was arrested in the spring of 1916 and beheaded after four months' imprisonment. Plundering within the territory ceased for a long while.

In the first part of the year 1918, Lung Tsi-Kwang in Chingchou-ful made a rebellious assault upon the Canton miltary government. With Hai-nan as his base, he launched his attack by crossing the South Sea, landing Pat-Hoi to bombard Luichou-ful. From there, passing the border of Kwangchou-wan through Chung Yieh and the Sui-Kai district, he went to Ompou to lay siege to Kao-chou-ful. After capturing that city he ordered his men to attack Yang-kiang; but, he was defeated and driven back again to Hai-nan. The routed soldiers spread throughout the leased land and joined the Chen San-Tsi Clique of Tien-ka Village near Fort de Tai-Ping, and then established their bandit camp in the Neu-Mu Mountain, ravaging the neighboring villages and towns, killing and robbing. Communications were temporarily stopped and commerce suspended. Luckily, the camp was before long captured by the Corps through vigorous fights with the cooperation of the troops sent by the authorities at Luichou-ful. From that time on, there have been only a few small groups of bandits; and the Volunteer Corps have effectively restrained their activities. The rise of the Volunteer Corps in Kwangchou-wan has constituted a notable epoch; and it has rendered remarkable service.

The Decline of China's Tea Trade with America

(Continued from page 431)

because a market for the colored teas was found elsewhere in Turkey and Egypt. The Japanese government, however, immediately issued an order forbidding the practice.[6]

Heavy Export Duties on Tea

The heavy export duties imposed by the Chinese government on tea have done a great deal in the past half century to handicap the Chinese tea from its competing successfully with the teas of other countries. The export duty was originally fixed by the Treaty of Nanking, in 1842[7] and again by the Treaty of Tientsin 1858[8] at 2½ taels per picul (133 1/3 lbs.), which was to represent the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Tea, however, had never reached so high a figure as fifty taels per picul, and this rate of 2½ taels per picul had long been held to be excessive.[9] Later on the diminishing value of teas, resulted in the export duty representing forty instead five per cent.[10] In addition to this excessive export duty, the Chinese government has imposed an inland duty, called likin, or war tax, together with other minor barrier exactions, making a total import of about 4½ taels per picul.

Unlike this system of taxation the teas of India and Ceylon, Java, and Japan are exported free of all duties. Is there any wonder that these latter teas should drive Chinese teas out of the markets of the world?

5. The Complete Lack of Advertising.

It is generally conceded that the failure on the part of China to maintain her tea market in America as well as in other countries is to a very great extent due to the complete lack of advertising. From the earliest time down to the present, we have heard many tea connoisseurs

6. (Chandler, S. E., and McEwan, John, op. cit. P. 297. Mr Chandler and Mr. McEwan also mentioned the several substances used in the coloring process as gypsum, Prussian Blue, indigo and plumbago.)
7. (Article X)
8. (Article XX)
9. (U. S. Com. Rel. 1888, P. 862. Report of Minister Denby)
10. (Tea Trade of China, Sci. Am. suppl. no. 1411. Jan. 17. 1903 p. 22612)

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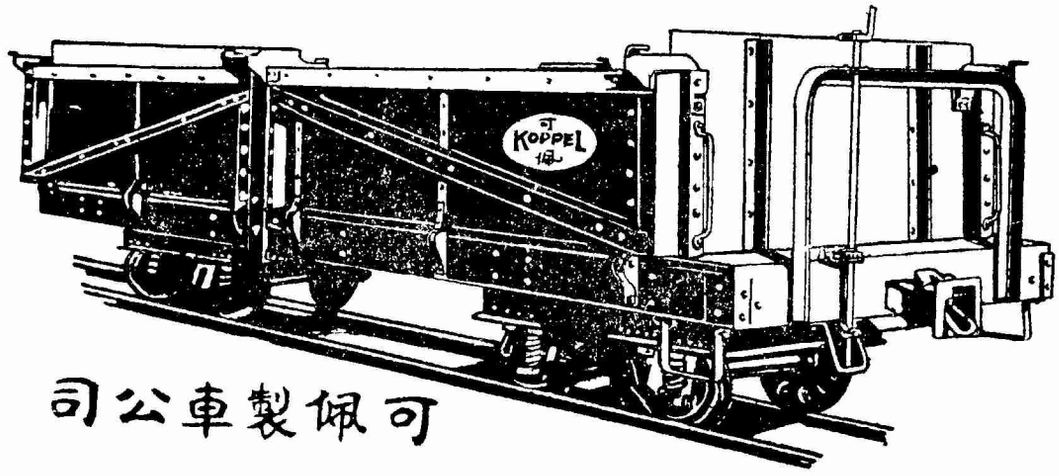

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and exporters maintain that the best tea in the world is still produced in China. To mention only a single example the writer extracts the following quotation from an American authority on tea. "China tea is the only true tea, surpassing that of all other countries in every property and quality constituting and distinguishing tea, and possessing certain distinctive characteristics peculiar to and contained in no other variety grown or known.[11].....While the great excess of tannic acid in Indian teas, makes them unwholesome for constant use, China teas possess little or no trace of this acid.[12] The chief and only advantages that India and Ceylom teas possess over those of China are said to be their great strength and thickness in the cup, which are due mainly to modern methods of fermentation and firing by steam and machinery. Chinese teas excel them in flavor and aroma, occupying in regard to them a position analogous to that of French wines, in comparison with those of other countries. There is also this difference between them, that while a given quantity of India and Ceylon teas will yield a larger amount of a dark-colored liquor and stronger in taste than that of a similar quantity of China, they still lack the richness and delicacy of the latter.[13] Likewise it was stated by an American consul in China some years ago that a dozen virtues of China teas might be predicated without overstepping the bounds of truth.[14] An English tea expert also conceded that as to the quality of teas, those of China are still held to be the best of all.[15] In spite of the good advertising points of the China teas, the Chinese tea merchants seem to have completely neglected to conduct any kind of advertising either in the United States or in other countries. As a consequence most Americans have overlooked the good qualities of Chinese teas, and because many tea imports from China were of an extremely poor quality, they concluded that China produced no good tea. Regarding this point the Inspector General of Chinese Customs, an Englishman, made the following pertinent comment:

"While the finest teas in the world are still produced in China, it is unfortunately true that a large quantity of what can only be described as rubbish is bought by foreign exporters."[16]

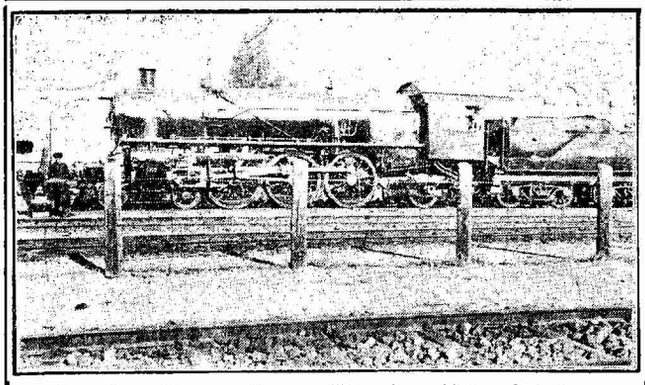
Advertising is the lifeblood of eommerce at the present day, and is freely resorted to in all business wherever there is an element of competition. "The so-called great favor with which India and Ceylon teas are said to be regarded by some European and American consumers is due largely to the energy and persistency with which the trade has been pushed by means of advertising, the teas being literally forced on the market.[17]

Moreover, it is generally conceded that the use of machinery in the manufacturing of tea causes great deterioration in its quality, and more than once the Japanese government has made efforts to prevent its ues. But as the cost of labor in Japan rapidly advances the use of machinery can not be prevented owing to the great reduction in cost of production to about one-third of that of hand-made tea.[18]

To these fundamental causes which have been at work in the gradual replacing of Chinese teas in the American markets by those of other countries during the last sixty years, we must add two temporary causes which have recently restricted Chinese tea trade with America. The temporary prohibitions and restriction imposed by the United States on tea imports from China and the lack of tonnage in the trans-Pacific service during and immediately after the war combined to bring about a serious drop in Chinese tea imports from 1917 to 1920. But as soon as these causes were removed, the quantity of tea imports began to increase though their value has shown wide fluctuations due to price drops in 1921 and 1922.

Due to the combined working of these external and internal causes, China's tea trade with America has dropped from 100 per cent sixty years ago to less than 12% in 1920. This serious drop has been attracting the attention of the Chinese for a long time and measures toward removing the internal causes have been taken up. Thus, when, in 1899, the United States adopted regulations to prevent the importation of adulterated tea, the result of this action was to bring about vigorous representations by the Chinese tea traders to their own government upon the subject of the taxation of tea exports, and in 1902 the export duty was reduced by a half to 1.25 taels per picul, so that the cost of tea importation would not increase with the required improvement in the quality. In 1905 a Chinese commission visited the tea districts of India and Ceylon, with a view to adopting the Indian plantation system in China. English machinery has been also repeatedly introduced into the country, though no permanent good has hitherto attended these efforts. Recently the Chinese government has ordered the establishment of tea investigation bureau at Hankow, Foochow, Shanghai, and other tea producing and exporting centers and has taken other steps to improve the old-fashined methods of cultivation. It is, therefore, to be assumed that the Chinese tea trade with America has passed its bottom stage. Hereafter, owing to the greater attention that both the Chinese government and tea merchants have been giving to their tea trade. Chinese tea will be in a stronger position to meet the competition of those from other countries. But, nevertheless, one fact is already settled, that China will never regain the old prestige of her tea trade in America. In fact the United States has long since ceased to be a good customer for China's teas. During the last ten years, it took no more than one-fifth of the total tea exports of China, and in some years, as little as 14.7%.

11. (J. M. Walsh, op. cit. P. 70)
12. (Ibid P. 111)
13. (Ibid P. 121)
14. (Tea Trade of China Sce. Am. Suppl. No. 1411, Jan. 17, 1903 P. 22612)
15. (Chandler, S. E. & McEwan, J. op. cit. P)
16. (Chinese Customs Returns, 1913 Pt. II, Vol. 3, P. 553)
17. (Walsh op. cit. P. 120)
18. (Tea industry and trade of Japan, The Trans-Pacific Tokyo, Japan, January 1920, P. 73-)



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News from North China

The flood situation in Tientsin has been much improved this week as the Chinese autumn has begun and drier weather prevails. Thanks to the local authorities, Tientsin is now considered safe from such a disaster as it experienced in 1917. So far, the Hai Ho has carried off the flood water and the various embankments encircling Tientsin are sound. Now the attention of the Tientsin public will be gradually turned to relief work in other districts.

The members of the Shantung Provincial Assembly have recently sent a circular telegram to the President, Cabinet, governors and provincial assemblies of various provinces, to the effect that they are opposed to the opening of more commercial ports in Shantung as suggested by the Japanese. Some time ago during the absence of Mr. Yoshizawa from Peking, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting an early opening of Chang Tien, Po Shan, Feng Tse and others cities in Shantung (8 in all) to the Japanese trade in accordance with the Shantung Redemption agreement. The Shantung M. P's. think the Japanese have already caused enough trouble in the province and do not want any more.

The famous Waseda Baseball Team of Waseda University of Japan that traveled to America several years ago, is now in Tientsin to play a series of games with the Tientsin and Peking teams. They are scheduled to play the local Japanese team Saturday, and to play the U. S. A. 15th Infantry on Sunday, Other games have also been arranged that will give the coming team a good trip through China.

The appointment of General Tang Tsai-li, now Director of the Bureau of Railway Police attached to the Cabinet, as head of the Commission to proceed to Mongolia to negotiate for the restoration of Outer Mongolia to China, has recently been passed by the Cabinet and a mandate will soon be issued to that effect. Although General Tang has not yet given his express consent to the appointment, news from circles close to him says that he will not refuse it provided that the government can find means to support the mission financially. His mission to Mongolia will last for only a few months and therefore will not interfere much with his work as Director of Railway Police.

Since the Chinese government addressed its note to the Diplomatic Body regarding the surrender of the Shanghai Mixed Court to China, the Diplomatic Body has been engaged in a thorough study of the question. No decision has been rendered by them, although it is expected that they will raise a number of objections to the proposals of the Chinese government.

As is customary twice a year in Tientsin, a large quantity of opium, totaling more than 4,000 ounces, was burnt in an opium kiln here last Thursday afternoon. A large number of officials witnessed the burning. A greater part of this drug was confiscated by the Maritime Customs as it was about to be exported. It is understood that the militany leaders in various provinces are constantly sending opium to this port to get ammunition and army equipment in return, and the drug confiscated represents only a fraction of the amount actually exported and consumed locally.

Eight U. S. submarines and the tender the *Rainbow* recently arrived at Chinwangtao near Tientsin and are anchored there, with their crew and officers spending a holiday ashore. They came from the Philippine Islands and after a short stay will go back to America via Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila and Honolulu. They expect to get into San Francisco before Christmas.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has recently circularized various provinces to the effect that it has drawn up regulations regarding the procedure of the forthcoming Industrial Conference to be held in Peking beginning from September 1. The provinces are asked to send delegates to the conference representing various commercial and industrial bodies in their respective areas.

Tientsin, August 23, 1924. P. Y. C.

News from South China

Lee Chung Shiu, Chairman of the Council of the Kwangtung Volunteer Corps, relative to the seizure of arms by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has issued a circular statement which says:

"The Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps, before its importation of arms and ammunitons, applied for and procured a permit to do so from the Department of War of the General Headquarters. Despite of the permit, Dr. Sun's government seized the consignment and then cancelled the permit. Notwithstanding repeated requests and the full knowledge of the government that these articles have been imported at the expense of the volunteer organizations of the province of Kwangtung, which are legal bodies with full approval and sanction of the National government, and

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permission obtained in advance to import. Dr. Sun's government is still holding the goods without any cause whatever. By first issuing a permit and later cancelling it, the government has rendered itself dishonorable and faithless and unworthy of further reliance as a government. The charge by the government that the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps has attempted to profit financially by the importation of arms is most vicious and the volunteers of Kwangtuug cannot be silent over the fabrication. As the present question will involve future peace and order, the Council is desirous of the support of all those seeking justice and demanding fair-play in Kwangtung."

The newsboys in Canton are repudiating their adherence to the Kuomintang Party Labor Division, declaring that only a few of their number are in favor of asking Dr. Sun Yat-sen to let the Canton laborers have the arms the merchants imported for their own volunteer corps for the arming of the newly proposed labor corps the Kuomintang is to organize. It may be recalled that the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps on August 4 procured a government permit to ship arms into Canton but on August 11 when the consignment arrived, the goods were seized by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the surprise of all, as Dr. Sun entrapped the merchants into open shipment and regular declaration before the Customs and then captured everything on arrival. The reason moving the news boys to repudiate their forced allegiance to Dr. Sun is that many Canton shops have cancelled their orders for the local papers, thus putting the boys out of work. One of the reasons leading to the cancellation of the orders for papers is that, since the re-institution of censorship of the press, the Civil governor and other officials have used the papers for propaganda, forcing the press to favor them with space for their own side of the arms seizure case and their denouncement of the officers of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps. The case of the people is ruled out of the press altogether. Through the intimidation of the Canton, the leading officers of the Volunteers have left the city. The governor charges them with guilt of the acts of which they are accused, otherwise, he says they would not try ta escape investigation. The Volunteer officers are of the opinion that, once tney are caught, they will have to pay a big sum of money whether guilty or innocent.

The Canton City Committee of the Kuomintang Political Party, in its special meeting of August 15, has officially endorsed the action of its national chairman, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in holding the consignment of arms.

General Wu Te-chen, Canton Superintendent of Police, a member of the Kuomintang City Committee, addressing the meeting on the import of arms called by Chan Lim Pak, Commandant of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, said:

"The Canton government has seized the arms and ammunitions of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps on the discovery that Chan Lim Pak, the Commandant of the Corps, has been unfriendly to the Kuomintang, the party supporting the present government in Canton There is ground to fear that the arms and ammunitions will be used detrimentally towards the present government and the party It is the duty of every member of the party to go against those persons working against our Kuomintang, which is fighting against all the maladministrations in China. It is understood that Mr, Chan is going to incite the merchants in Canton to oppose the present government and ruling party. Now our duty is to ask the merchants not to follow Chan Lim Pak, and to urge all our members to defeat the purpose of all anti-revolutionary persons."

Referring to the Shameen Chinese employe's strike, Mr. Ma Chiu Chun, director-general of the Kwangtung Arsenal and a labor leader and member of the Kuomintang City Committee, reported:

"The reason for the British and the French Consuls to repudiate the agreements they have concluded with the Chinese strikers to resume work in Shameen has been the influence exercised over the matter by Chan Lim Pak, who is asking the aid of the foreign consuls in helping him to recover his arms and ammunitions. He has said to the British Consul that the merchants will soon strike and, when this happens, the Shameen workers will beglad to re-enter Shameen. The British and the French Consuls have believed Mr. Chan. The Shameen strike will undoubtedly extend, and it is the duty of our party to back it up. We should not only boycott the Shameen foreigners but also those outside. All Chinese serving American, Japanese, French, and British firms in the city should resign altogether so as to compel the British and the French Consuls to come to their senses and end the strike."

Chen Keiwoon, Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung, a member of the Kuomintang Committee, reporting on the Central Bank, a Kuomintang institution, said among other things, that the new bank will be the people's exchange bank of a new order, that is, the people will be asked to deposit specie in return for notes, and thus, every note issued will be fully secured.

Canton, August 16, 1924. H. W.

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29-478

Kiangsu-Chekiang War Threat

Attention throughout China, and particularly in the provinces around Shanghai, is focussed on the maneuvers of the forces of General Chi of Kiangsu province and of General Lu of Chekiang province. While definite demonstrations of impending fighting have carried the situation of a week ago beyond the category of rumor, still, a serious clash between the opposing forces, which really means between the Peking government and the combined interests of Chang Tso-lin in Manchuria, Sun Yat-sen in Canton and Lu in Chekiang, is not yet a certainty. Troops have been moved by both sides towards the Kiangsu-Chekiang border, and trains are running irregularly on the Shanghai-Nanking railway. General Chi is reported to have commandeered practically all of the freight cars on the line despite treaty stipulation to the contrary. Kiangsu soldiers swarm in numbers in all the towns along the railway from Nanking to Shanghai, and reports on August 27 were to the effect that looting was in progress, especially in Soochow. It is certain that hundreds of Chinese have flocked into Shanghai from towns along the Shanghai-Nanking railway, but still the actual status or intentions of the military leaders is fraught with uncertainty.

Chinese Believe War Certain

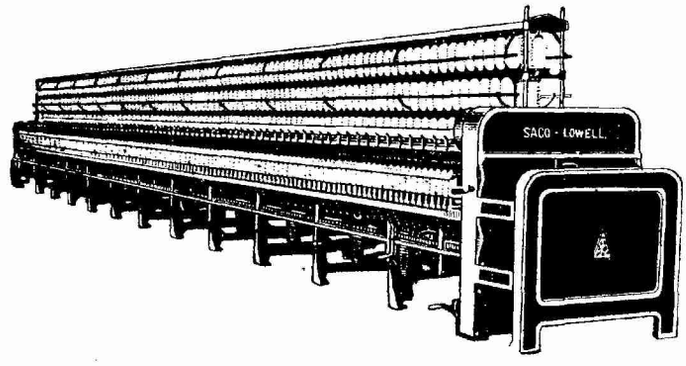
The Chinese press, which should be the best informed but is nevertheless extremely unreliable and prone to hysteria, has predicted fighting for the past week or ten days. *Reuters* reported from Peking August 26 that censorship had been instituted in the belief that war was to break out between Chekiang and the Chihli party. On the other hand, there is the opinion of one Chang Ping-ling which reveals possibilities of the war scare being a typical Chinese farce. Chang's views appeared as follows in the *North-China Daily News* on August 25:

"Mr. Chang Ping-ling, a Chinese scholar who gained fame by his daring attacks upon the Manchu regime when he was a mere youth and editor of the "*Soo Pao*," for which he was thrown into prison, and who was hailed as one of the founders of the Republic by the revolutionary party when he was set free in 1911, has issued two remarkable documents on the present political crisis, which, he believes, is a crisis self-created by the interested parties. In his first manifesto, published on August 22, Mr. Chang begs the people of Kiangsu and Chekiang not to be alarmed at the war rumors which are false. Sun Chuan-fang and Chou Yin-jen are at loggerheads in Fukien. Tsai Chen-shun in Kiangsi has his hands quite full in devising means for the consolidation of his own position; he has no strength to spare to attack Chekiang. It is true that Chi Hsieh-yuan holds the supreme power over Kiangsu and Anhui. But only two obstinate and strong men will attack each other, such as Wu Pei-fu and Tuan Chi-jui, and Hsiung Keh-wu and Wu Pei-fu. Just observe and ponder whether Chi Hsieh-yuan and Lu Yung-hsiang deserve to be called two obstinate and strong men, or two slippery and smooth-tongued men. It does not not need a wise man to place them in the correct category, says Mr. Chang.

"Speaking seriously, Mr. Chang continues, it is problematical whether the joint forces of Kiangsu and Anhui could defeat Chekiang; and if they could not, endless trouble would befall them. Chi will never do such a risky thing. If Wu Pei-fu's troops were utilized to attack Chekiang, Chi's influence would first of all receive a setback. This will never be permitted by a man like Chi. In a word, no attack will be made on Chekiang. How then have the war rumors arisen? For all we know, Lu and Chi themselves may have spread them in order to mislead people. In admitting Tsang and Yang, Lu has acted contrary to the Chekiang people's wishes. In ordering his youthful progeny to recruit troops and to become their commander independently, Lu has acted against the wishes of his officers. He was, therefore, obliged to fabricate the canard about the four provinces planning jointly to attack him as an excuse for his rash actions.

"Chi Hsieh-yuan is now occupying a postion in Kiangnan similar to that formerly held by Feng Kuo-chang and Li Shun. A quarrel between North and South would be to his advantage, for then he could become their mediator and exert greater influence. Chekiang, being an adjoining province, could be used more readily as the thin end of the wedge to serve his own purpose. Therefore, he submitted to Peking a plan to attack Chekiang with a view to securing something he wants. Let our people not fall into his trap, concludes Mr. Chang.

"In a second manifesto, issued on August 24, Mr. Chang says that he has been taken to task by many friends for his advice to the people not to be alarmed by baseless rumors.



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Besides what he has already said, Mr. Chang wishes to add only that Lu Yung-hsiang chiefly desires to increase his troops while what is mostly wanted by Chi Hsieh-yuan is money. They have ordered transfers of garrisons, which are common occurrences in the Army, and purposely made the greatest show and blown the loudest trumpets in doing so. Thus, both the Northern government and people in the South are deceived and Lu and Chi will each get what he wants. Unscrupulous merchants and speculators have helped to create a panicky atmosphere in the market. "Don't fall into their trap," repeats Mr. Chang."

Chang Tso-lin's Attitude

The most interesting phase of a Kiangsu-Chekiang fight is the probability that Marshal Chang of Mukden will seize the occasion to attack the Chihli party, partially as a counter-defensive to aid his friend General Lu of Chekiang, but largely to seek revenge for the defeat administered his forces by Wu Pei-fu in 1922. With Wu Pei-fu fully occupied by Chang's forces from beyond the Great Wall, Peking's present hold on Szechuen would be disputed by southern forces from Yunnan, and all China would be embroiled in war. The outcome of such a general war is entirely problematical as regards the party which would acclaim itself victor; but it would certainly be a set-back to China's unification as another year or two would be necessary for either side to recover, winner or loser, as much territory as Wu Pei-fu now has in some measure consolidated. It would undoubtedly result in breaking up China into still more independent groups than actually exist today. Kiangsu and Chekiang are the Balkan states of China, and conflict between them, which has long been brewing and now threatens, may embroil China in as general a war as happened in Europe 10 years ago, though it will be a considerably different type of warfare, and internecine not international.

Banks Close and Prices Rise

Several banks have gone into bankruptcy as a result of the depreciation of bonds which accompanied rumors of impending trouble a couple of weeks ago. The rise in the price of silver has had a marked bearing on all exchange dealings and encourages speculation. Prices of staple commodities, rice and foodstuffs in particular, have advanced considerably and in case of war will go much higher which must inevitably bring suffering on the poor. Merchant bodies of Shanghai, Kiangsu and Chekiang are trying to mediate and prevent the two military figures of the moment from clashing. Whether their efforts are needed or if needed will be successful is the topic of the hour.

General Strike in Canton

As a result of the arms seizure carried out by Sun Yat-sen's government, by which the Merchants' Volunteer Corps of Kwangtung province lost the shipment of arms recently brought out from Europe by them for local and self-defense, and also due to the Bolshevik labor organization which is being carried forward the merchants of Canton have closed up shop and declared a general strike.

Accordingly, the Canton government issued a proclamation to the effect that the authorities would not hold themselves responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in the city unless the general strike was terminated by 4 p. m. of the 25th instant, and has, at the same time, ordered martial law all over the city. The government, suddenly started to censor telegrams, both foreign and Chinese, and to prohibit the despatch of all telegrams, excluding such official reports by all the foreign Consulates written in either English or French language that make no reference to the strike. No press telegrams are being handled by the Chinese Telegraph Office here, and the government has begun to bring extreme pressure upon newspapers and other organs of public opinion.

Acting as if they have but a few more days to dominate Canton, the Kuomintang officials are pressing hard on the inhabitants for contributions and taxes. Dr. Sun's Red Army, to be known as the Canton Labor Corps, which will be equipped it is said, with arms recently seized from the Canton Merchant Volunteers, has now an enrolment of more than 1,500. Many in Canton fear that the favors shown towards the working-class by the Kuomintang government will culminate in further ill-feeling between the employers

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and the employees in Canton. As a sign of non-support of the Kuomintang government in Canton, the native bankers have refused to negotiate the banknotes of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Central Bank, the merchants have declared the Canton newspapers partial and one-sided and unworthy of further patronage, the rice shops are holding supplies for the benefit of the Volunteer Corps in preparation for possible conflict between the people and the Kuomintang, and the ward and street committees are erecting barriers within their spheres to prevent looting by Chinese Bolsheviks in the clash which many think inevitable

The arrival of wounded soldiers at Wongsha, Canton, in the last few days appears to point to the fact that all is not well in districts north of Canton. However, strict censorship of the press, telegrams, and mail in Canton has resulted in no news being available except official communiques from Dr. Sun Yat-sen's press bureaux and subsidized news agencies. Friends of Dr. Sun are trying to dissociate him from all that has happened in the last two years by saying that he has been for some time but the tool of the selfish faction which is using the name of Kuomintang for private gain, but the Cantonese people will no longer tolerate his presence in their midst. The sign of the times in Canton clearly points in the direction of his being compelled to go. Coming developments in this part of China should be exceedingly interesting in the next few months.

Soviet Affairs in the Orient

War news has completely overshadowed all other news of the week in China. Organization of relief for victims of the recent floods goes forward with little mention in the press. In Peking, Japanese Minister Yoshizawa and Soviet Ambassador Karakhan seem to have reached a deadlock in their negotiations, the desires of the two governments with regard to Saghalien apparently being irreconcilable. Ambassador Karakhan receded from the defiant and discourteous stand he took regarding the United States' covering note accompanying the Peking diplomats' permission for the Soviet to take over the Russ legation in the Legation Quarter. However, the immediate replies which Karakhan issued to the United States' note which informed him that America's acquiescence in the matter of the Russ legation was not to be interpreted as in any sense recognition of the Soviet by the United States, rather stirred the State department at Washington, and it is reported that Soviet maneuvers in the East are the subject of careful investigation by America and that the last has not been heard from that quarter as regards the Chinese Eastern railway and other terms of the Sino-Soviet agreement of May 31 which is to be the basis of the coming Conference for the draft of a formal treaty between China and the Soviet.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 19. German and French cabinets indorse Allied Conference agreements made by their delegates.——U. S. Rear-admiral Rogers in address accuses Great Britain of bringing about Washington Conference to keep American navy inadequate for protection of merchant marine.——Argentinian world-flier's plane wrecked at Hanoi. New plane will be available for continuance of flight sometime in September.——Charles C. Dawes accepts Republican nomination for vice-presidency.

August 21. Two U. S. Army round-world aviators make successful flight from Iceland to Greenland, distance of 800 miles. Italian flier sets out with Americans but arrival is not reported.——Moscow Soviet gives hearty approval of Anglo-Soviet agreement.— 203 Philippine Scouts found guilty of mutiny by court-martial and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

August 22. British Mission in Moscow reported infested with Soviet spies.——Italian airman, Locatelli, still missing.——British building trade dispute is settled.——President Coolidge announces war debts will not be taken up till reparations question is completely settled.

August 23. United States' action regarding Soviet ascendency in Orient, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and other matters, is predicted.——Prince of Wales sails for New York.

August 24. General Pershing recommends partial cancellation of European war debts to U. S. on ground Allies held Germany back till America entered war.——Democratic candidate Davis denounces Klu Klux Klan and challenges Coolidge to do likewise.——Grand Duke Cyril, heir-presumptive of Russian throne, says Anglo-Soviet loan will not be recognised in event of imperial restoration.——American fliers arrive at Ivigtut ready for flight to Labrador.

August 25. Italian airman found off Greenland, floating on ocean. He will abandon flight.——London papers express doubts as to benefit of rubber restrictions.

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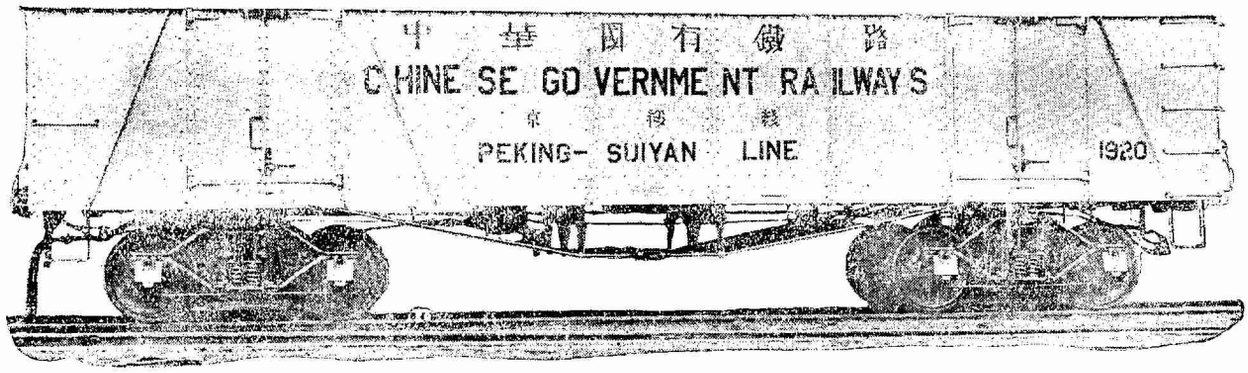

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Liu Chih-chou

劉治洲字定五

Mr. Liu Chih-chou was born at Feng-hsiang Hsien, Shensi province, in 1883. He was graduated from the School of Science at Shanghai. Subsequently he taught in the Middle School of his native district for three years.

Upon the outbreak of the First Revolution in October 1911, Mr. Liu organized a volunteer corp in his district and declared the independence of Feng Hsiang and the adjacent districts in defiance of the Manchu authority. In 1912, the first year of the Republic, Mr. Liu was elected a member of the Shensi Provincial Assembly. At the same time he taught in the Shensi Academy, Sianfu. In 1913 Mr. Liu was elected a Member of the Lower House of the First Parliament which was convoked in Peking in April 1913 and dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai in January 1914.

From April 1914 to the spring of 1916 Mr. Liu was connected with the National Oil Administration as Field Manager of the prospecting parties digging wells in the northern region of Shensi From August 1916, when the First Parliament was reconvoked after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, to June 1917 when it was again dissolved, Mr. Liu was in Peking occupying his seat in Parliament. Subsequent to the second dissolution of Parliament, he went in company with large numbers of M. P. s first to Shanghai and then to Canton where in August 1917 the Extraordinary Parliament was convoked.

Mr. Liu remained with the Southern government, holding various positions in the administrative offices in addition to being a member of the Extraordinary Parliament, until the end of 1920 when the Cheng Hsueh Hui faction lost their power in Canton. Mr. Liu was then a member of that faction. Subsequently Mr. Liu went to Shensi and very soon joined General Wu Pei-fu's camp at Loyang as a Counsellor. He was taken into high confidence by General Wu and he rendered valuable service in the latter's campaign against Fengtien in the summer of 1922.

The First Parliament was reconvoked in July 1922; and Mr. Liu returned to the Lower House again. In December 1922 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. In February 1923 he was given a concurrent post as President of the Commission for the Drafting of Laws governing Industry and Commerce. In March 1923 Mr. Liu was awarded the Second Class Wenfu Decoration and was given another concurrent position as Member of the Commission for the Study of Mongolian Questions. In July 1923 he was relieved of the Vice-Ministership. Since that time he has been living in Tientsin.

Mr. Kao Lu

高魯字曙貴

Mr. Kao Lu was born at Chang-Le Hsien, Fukien province, in 1881. He was graduated, from the Naval Architecture Department of the Naval Academy at the Foochow Naval Dockyard. After graduation Mr. Kao worked for three years in railway survey and construction and then went to Belgium as a government student. He studied in the University of Brussels and was graduated from there with the degree of B. Sc. From Belgium Mr. Kao went to Germany and France. In both of these countries he was admitted to a number of factories where he received much practical training. He spent altogether nine years in Europe. While in France, Mr. Kao wrote a book on aviation and aircraft.

Mr. Kao returned to China in 1911. He arrived at Canton in November just in time to join the revolutionary activities as he was a Kuo-ming-tang member. He was immediately engaged by the Canton Provincial government to plan an air fleet. In January 1912 the Provisional government in Nanking appointed Mr. Kao a Secretary to President Sun Yat-sen. After a permanent government was established in Peking, he became Director of the Cadastral Department in the Ministry of the Interior. In 1913 on the recommendation of the Ministry of Education Mr. Kao was appointed Director of the Government Observatory in Peking. In that capacity he introduced scientific methods regarding operation and also publications of the observations.. Since his time the Observatory has been publishing a *Year Book* and a monthly *Meteorological* magazine.

In 1920 Mr. Kao again visited Europe to study the progress of modern science. Subsequently the Ministry of Education appointed him Director of the Educational Mission in Europe. In February, 1921 Mr. Kao received the Second Class Pao-Kuang Chiaho. In February 1922 he was recalled to China and resumed the Directorship of the Peking Observatory, which position he is still holding. Mr. Kao is President of the Chinese Astromomical Institution; and author of "The Principle of Einstein's Theory of Relativity" and "Absolute Integral Calculus."

General Chin Yung-yen

金永炎字曉峯

General Chin Yung-yen was born at Huang-pi Hsien, Hupei province, in 1880. He received elementary military education in a military School of his province. In 1907 General Chin went to Japan with the Fourth group of Chinese military students to study in the Japanese Government Military Officers' Academy in Tokyo. The course he took there was on infantry Upon graduation, General Chin returned to China and was given the rank of Chu Jen by the Imperial Government in Peking. He was also given a post as Sectional Chief in the Board of War. While holding that post, General Chin was also Instructor of the Imperial Body Guards. He was later promoted to be a Regiment Commander of the Body Guards.

General Chin played an active part in the First Revolution, In 1912 he was made a Major General by President Yuan. The positions he held in that year were Director of the Military Training Hall in Shanghai and Principal of the Nanking Military Academy. In 1913 General Chin was promoted to be a Lieutenant General and became Chief Staff Officer to General Li Yuan-hung, then Vice-President of China holding concurrently the post of Military Governor of Hupei. In 1916 General Li Yuan-huug, having become President of China succeeding Yuan Shih-kai, appointed General Chin Principal Aide-de-Camp of the President's Office in charge of two departments therein.

In August 1917 General Li Yuan-hung resigned from the Presidency as a result of Chang Hsun's monarchical attempt. General Chin left for south China where he joined the southern leaders opposed to Peking. When civil war broke out, he became Chief Staff Officer to the Headquarters of the Hunan-Kuangtung-Kuangsi Allied Forces. In 1919 General Chin was Director of the Military Lecture Hall of Kuangsi Province and concurrently High Advisor to the High Military Inspecting Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuangsi.

In June 1922 when when Li Yuan-hung resumed the Presidency in Peking General Chin was appointed Vice-Minister of War. In October 1922 he was made a Chiangchun (member of the College of Marshals) with a special title "Yen-wei". While he was in Peking, he was also Principal Aide-de-Camp of the President's Offices. In January 1923 Geueral Chin was awarded the Fifth Order of Merit. In March 1923 he was appointed a Member of the Commission for the Study of Mongolian Affairs. In July 1923 he was relieved of the post of Vice-Minister of War.

Mr. Ma Hsiao-chin was born at Tai-shan Hsien, Kuangtung province, in 1887. He was a provincial graduate in the Ching Regime. Mr. Ma studied in the following schools: School of Political Science, Canton; St. Stephen's College, Hongkong; Columbia University and New York University, U. S. A.

Mr. Ma was a prominent member of the revolutionary party "Tung Ming Hui" and played important roles in its activities prior to the estaclishment of the Republic. In January 1912 the Nanking Provincial Government awarded Mr. Ma an Order of Merit. In 1913 Mr. Ma was elected a member of the Lower House of the First Parliament which was convoked in Peking in April 1913 and dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai in January 1914. He was a Kuo-ming-tang member in Parliament. Besides being on the Foreign Affairs and the Finance Committees of the House, he was also a member of the Constitution Drafting Commission. After the dissolution of Parliament and the overthow of the Second Revolution, Mr. Ma severed his connection with the Kuomingtang. Subsequently he became a Secretary to President Yuan. Later he was appointed Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and still later a Co-Director of the Customs Administration.

Mr. Ma returned to Parliament again when it was reconvoked in 1916 subsequent to the death of Yuan Shih-kai. After its second dissolution in June 1917, Mr. Ma returned to Kuangtung and became a member of the Extraordinary Parliament which was convoked at Canton in August 1917. While at Canton Mr. Ma also held the position of councellor

Mr. Ma Hsiao-chin

馬小進字退之

to the Generalissimo and also to the Tuchun of Kuangtung. For a time Mr. Ma kept himelf away from politics and took interest in educational work, being Dean of St, Stephen's College, and Professor of St. Paul's College.

The First Parliament being reconvoked in July 1922, Mr. Ma returned to Peking and became an M. P. again, and still continues as such. The highest decorations Mr. Ma has been awarded are the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho (April 1923) and the Third Class Wenfu (May 1923). During the past ten years, aside from his holding offices, Mr. Ma has been contributing editor and special correspondent of several papers and periodicals, in China and in foreign countries. Being a scholar in Chinese classics and also a poet, Mr. Ma has made a large number of contributions to the literary world. He is the author of "The Diary of a Traveler," "A Short History of World Literature." "Poems and Essays by Hsiao-Chin," "How to Improve China's Tea Industry," "How to Improve Chinese Cotton," "On Woman Suffrage," "Constitutional Freedom," "General Outline of Law," etc.

Mr. Chai Lai-Fong
祝關舫

Mr. Chai Lai-Fong, one of the oldest residents of Shanghai and a director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, was born in Wusih in 1855. He came to Shanghai in 1872 when he was 17 years old and in course of time established the Yueng Chong Company, trading in coal and other minerals. The enterprise proving very successful, he directed his attention to shipping and operated a number of steamers between Shanghai, Singapore, Japan and ports on the China coast.

With the profits made in these ventures, Mr. Chai made big investments in mills, among which may be mentioned the Yuen Chong Silk Filature established in 1895, the Wah Shing Flour Mill with a capital of Tls. 300,000, half of which was subscribed by himself, the Yuen Chong Rice Mill, established in 1888 and later amalgamated with the Shanghai Rice Mill, and the Kung Yih Cotton Mill with 18,200 spindles and capitalised at $1,000,000 of which Mr. Chai owns two-thirds.

Mr. Chai has also invested heavily in land and buildings, holding shares in many commercial enterprises and banks. He is compradore for both Jardine, Matheson and Co. and the Shanghai Electric Construction Company. He is a member of the Shanghai Paper and Oil Mills and chairman of the Wusih Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. L. N. Lau
劉晉男

Mr. L. N. Lau was born in 1892 in the district of Sunwui, Canton, Kwangtung province. He was graduated from Canton Christian College at the age of 23, and went to America, graduating in 1919 from the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University. After graduation he went into the real estate business in Florida, organizing the Florida Agricultural Corporation in 1919 which now has a paid-up capital of $200,000. He has been director, vice-president and treasurer of the concern since its organization.

Returning to China in 1920, Mr. Lau was appointed secretary to the director of the Canton Mint. When the Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd. of Hongkong opened an agency in New York City in 1922, Mr. Lau took charge there and has remained as agent since. In 1924 he was elected vice-president and a director of Vantine, Inc., a flourishing store near Fifth Avenue, New York, dealing in Oriental merchandise. Mr. Lau was one of the founders of the Rho Psi Fraternity at Cornell University, a society particularly well-known to Chinese students in America.

General Liu Chao
劉炤字逸憲

General Liu Chao was born at Wu Chiao Hsien, Chihli province, in 1887. He was a Provincial Graduate in the Ching Dynasty. He studied law in Japan and graduated with the degree of LL. B.

General Liu began his official career as a Junior Secretary of the Board of the Interior; and has held the following

positions: Member of the Chihli Provincial Assembly; Sectional Chief of the Inspectorate General of the Military Forces; Chief of Administrative Department of the Suiyuan Special Area; Chief of Civil Administration Department of the Kuei-Sui Area; Chief of Judicial Department of the Kuei-Sui Area; Chief Secretary to the Tuchun of Kiangsi Province; Chief Justice of the Kiangsi Military Court; Advisor to the Cabinet; Member of the Commission for the Consolidation of Domestic and Foreign Loans; Superintendent of the Sino-Norwegian Bank; and Chief Justice of the Martial Court under the Ministry of War, which latter position he still holds

General Liu is a Major-General and he has received the Second Class Tashou Chiaho and the Second Class Wenfu.

New Books and Publications

World History-China Edition,

By Dr. Hutton Webster.
Edward Evans & Sons, Shanghai, 1924.

Mr. H. C. Wells, whose "Outline of History" is now one of the modern classics said in an issue of the *Yale Review* some time ago that America was fortunate in having such scholars as Webster and Beard to write its histories.

We have derived special pleasure from Dr. Webster's new "World History" that has been prepared for Chinese readers and is now being used in the Middle Schools of China. It differs from the usual Western history in that the author has tied up the history of China and the other countries of the Far East with that of the rest of the world. This is especially pertinent as the Far Eastern countries possess civilisations that are not only ancient but have achieved a variety and richness that is outstanding. Dr. Webster traces the contribution which they have made and are still making to the welfare of mankind in industry, science, religion, philosophy, art, literature, politics, economics and the refinements of social life. Those who have been accustomed to minimise the importance of the old literature will find food for thought and meditation.

On the other hand, the author has made a unique contribution in that he has not accepted the traditional stories too frequently found in Chinese and other Eastern histories but instead has contributed that splendid historical method of the modern scholar in criticising, sifting and getting at the truth. The result is a critical discussion of Eastern history that compares favorably with the best critical discussions made so far on histories of the West.

It should also be noted that Webster attempts more to give an understanding of the *economic* and *social* factors that have *made* history in preference to the undue prominence that has so often been given in school histories to the mere political effects of these causes expressed in the names and doings of rulers and the wars they have inflicted upon mankind. This, too, is in line with the best thought in historical research and criticism.

Other valuable features of this work are its table of events, its elaborate index and pronouncing vocabulary, its suggestive questions with each chapter that will lead to constructive thinking on the part of the reader rather than merely test his memory, the numerous exercises requiring the making of maps and the doing of other things that in themselves teach one history far better than any amount of reading will do, the bibliographical notes showing the important works produced by people in the Far East as well as in other parts of the world, and the chronological summary that gives for reference a list of dates and events that are especially significant. In addition, the volumes contain more than 120 first rate maps, 250 illustrations and 50 beautiful full page photogravure plates which will make the book even a more cherished edition to its owner.

For convenience the book is bound in two separate volumes, volume one taking the reader from pre-historic times down through the life of Napoleon and volume two giving even more space to the modern times since Napoleon. In volume two is also included the special history of over 160 pages dealing with China and the other Eastern countries.

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Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the eleventh and last.

XI.

Out-turn of Gold Bars, Shanghai to Osaka-Japan.

(BY H. O. WHITE)

Yen:	Weight	12.86 grains
	Fineness	.900
	Pure Gold	11.574 grains
Shanghai:	Weight	565.7 „
Gold Bar:	Weight	10 Shanghai. Tls.
	Fineness	.978

Charges: Amount to about ¼% are made up as follows:

Freight, about ⅛%.....	.125
Insurance.....	.050
Municipal dues, postage, etc, about..	.075
	.250

Mintage charges amount to about .160, but are at present in abeyance presumably to encourage the import of metal into the country.

How many Shanghai Tls.		1 gold bar
Gold bar	1	10 Shanghai Tls.
Shanghai Tls.	1	565.7 Grains
Grains troy	.1000	978 grains (pure)
Pure gold grains	11.574	1 yen
With charges every	100.25	100 yen
Yen	100	Ruling rate in Shanghai for Yens

$$\frac{10 \times 565.7 \times 978 \times 100}{1000 \times 11.574 \times 100.25 \times 100} = \frac{565.7 \times 163}{100 \times 1.929 \times 100.25 \times 4.76822976} \text{ CONSTANT}$$

Then

4.76822976 multiplied by the Banks buying rate on Japan gives the equivalent in Shanghai currency for Gold bars to Osaka.

Out-turn of Gold Bars, Shanghai to London

(BY H. O. WHITE)

Sovereign:	Weight	123,2750 grains troy
	Fineness	22 carat, or 91 2/3%
	Pure Gold	112,0021 grains
Shanghai:	Weight	565,7 „
Gold Bars:	„	10 Shanghai or Chauping Tls.
	Fineness	.978

The Bank of England guarantees to purchase gold at £3.17.9. an ounce, and calculations are based on that figure. The market rate, however, for an ounce of gold frequently touches £3.17.11.

The English mint Laws direct 1869 Sovereigns to be coined out of 40 pounds troy weight of gold, 11/12th fine. 40 pounds troy—230,400 grains of 11/12th gold or 211,200 grains of pure gold.

211,200—113,0021 (pure gold in a sovereign) gives 1869 sovereigns in 40 pounds troy.

Charges: Freight about.....1/2%
Insurance „ 1/6%
and other minor Charges; Wharfage dues, box and packing, etc.

How many Shanghai Tls.....	....?	1 Gold Bar	
Gold Bar.....	1	10 Sh.Tls. wight	
Shanghai Tls...	1	565.7 gra.	(troy)
Grains (troy)	1000	978 „	(pure)
„ (sovereign fineness)	916 2/3	1000 „	
„	480	1 ounce	
With charge every	100.75	100 „	
Ounce	1	£3.17.9. Bank of England buying rate.	

$$\frac{10 \times 565.7 \times 978 \times 1000 \times 100 \times £3.17.9. \text{ or } 933 \text{ pence}}{1000 \times 916\ 2/3 \times 480 \times 100.75} = \text{Constant } 11644.18$$

$$\frac{565.7 \times 489 \times 199 \times 311}{916\ 2/3 \times 8 \times 100.75}$$

Then

11644.18 divided by the Sterling rate will give the equivalent price for gold bars in Shanghai Tls.

(CONCLUDED)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 27, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the price of silver in London after minor fluctuations is ⅛d. higher, to-day's quotation being 24 1/16d. both ready and forward, during the same period the official T/T rate on London has advanced from 3/2 3/8d. to 3/3d. The market throughout the week has ruled steady, but in regard to imports and export business is still on a very small scale and at present there are no signs of any improvement in fact the uncertainty, (and nervousness incident thereon) in regard to the political situation has practically stopped all business for the time being. It has been decided to hold no piece goods auctions this week.

The market is again a largely speculative one with sellers predominating, and rates consequently firm. The following quotations are available at the close; T/T on London 3/3 1/8d. Aug. 3/3 1/16d. Sept. 3/3 1/16d. Oct, while 3/4 1/4d. is being asked for 4 m/s paper. The New York/London rate has been much steadier and to-day's quotation of 448 3/4 is only about 1 point down on the week.

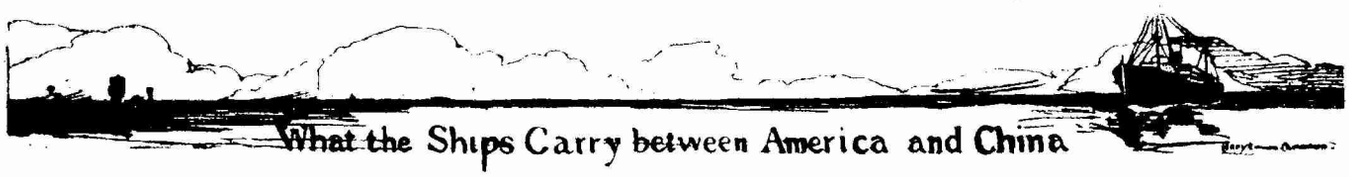
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 46,972,000 an increase of Tls. 430,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 51,880,000 an increase of $ 480,000.
Silver Yen, ... Yen. 800,000.
stimated value Tls. 84,366,000 as against Tls. 52,875,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday Aug. 21	Friday Aug. 22	Saturday Aug. 23	Monday Aug 25	Tuesday Aug. 26	Wed. Aug 27
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.308	3/3	3/3 3/2 3/4 3/2 1/8	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/3	3/3
O/Dfts. „	—	3/3 1/16	3/2 1/16 3/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8 3/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/16
4m/s „	—	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4
T/T India	227.865	223 1/2	223 222 1/4	223 1/2	223	224	224 3/4
T/T France	1,395.000	1350	1340 1335	1350	1355	1350	1350
T/T N. Y.	71.494	72 3/8	73 1/4 72 3/4	72 3/8	72 1/2	73	73
T/T Hong	73.255	73 1/4	73 1/4 73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73	72 3/4
T/T Japan	58.221	56 1	56 1/4 56 1/2 192 1/2	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4
T/T Batavia	193.933	192 3/4	191 1/4	191 3/4	191 3/4	192 3/4	192 3/4
T/T S.raits	71.481	72 1/4	72 1/4 72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72	72
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/4.558	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4 3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
4m/s „ D/P	—	3/4 1/2	3.4 1/2 3.4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2
6m/s „ D/A	3/4.933	3/4 5/8	3.4 5/8 3.4 3/8	3/4 3/8	3/4 3/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,465.000	1420	1410 1405	1420	1425	1420	1420
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.994	75 1/4	75 3/4 75 1/4	75 1/4	75	75 1/2	75 1/2
4m/s „ Docs	—	75 3/4	76 1/4 75 3/4	75 3/4	75 1/2	76	75

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27.
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 5/16	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 7/16	34 3/8	34 5/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 68 1/2	G. $. 68 5/8	G. $. 68 1/2	G. $. 68 1/8	G. $. 68 1/8	G. $. 68 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 270 80	Tls. 273 10	Tls. 271 10	Tls. 270 70	Tls. 270 60	Tls. 269 20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	74·	72.95	71,875	72.75	73.05	73.50
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 83. 10
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 448 3/4
London open Market of Dis.	3 m/s. 3 3/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/4
„	4 3 7/8%	Hongkong on „	T/T 2/4 1/2
„	6 4 1/8	Kobe	T/T 2/10



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds: Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1.26 equal Gold $1

S. S. Alabama Maru, July 24, from U. S. A.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	295
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Cigarettes	Mille	40,000

S. S. President McKinley, July 28,
To Seattle:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	10
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, other Ports	,,	20
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	15
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	51
Oil, Wood	,,	9,225
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,954

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	185

To Galveston

Hair, Human	,,	162

To Philadelphia:

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	8,867

To Baltimore

Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	48

To Richmond

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	783

To Keokah, Iowa.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	28

To Des Moines, Iowa

Tea, Green		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	19

To Omaha

Ten, Green		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	20

To Buffalo:

Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	32

To Chicago

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild other Ports, Bls. 140	Pls.	141 61
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	848

To New York

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 60	Pls.	61.90
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 230	Pls.	233.66
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.88
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	4.24
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	21
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	13
,, other Ports	,,	16
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	22
,, ,, other Ports	,,	67
Hyson, other Ports	,,	19
Bristles	,,	165
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	224
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	464
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	5
Straw Braid, White	,,	19
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	2,554
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	4,300
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	5,000
,, Marmot	,,	8,387
,, Piemian	,,	2,000
Umbrellas	,,	600
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	23,494

S.S. Aymeric, July 26, from U.S.A.

Cement	Pls.	10,418
Wax, Paraffin	,,	827
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases. Galls.		329,460

S. S President Jackson, July 26, from U. S. A.

Iron Bars	Pls.	706
Lead Sheets	,,	6
Flour, Wheat	,,	3,390
Milk, Evaporated	,,	210
Raisins	,,	47
Soda, Silicate of	,,	50
Canned Salmon	Doz.	48
Cigarettes	Mille	20,750

S. S. Eldridge, July 26, from U. S. A.

Asphaltum	Galls.	54

S. S. President Garfield, July 31, To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	512

To Boston.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	48
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	49
Hyson, other Ports	,,	18
Bristles	,,	35
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	14
,, ,, Moist	,,	35
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	51
,, ,, Moist	,,	31
,, Whole, Dried	,,	94
,, ,, Frozen	,,	276
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	19,200

To Chicago

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,485

To New York.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	139
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Bristles	,,	313
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	335
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	882
,, ,, Moist	,,	840
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	750
Feathers	,,	347
Hair, Goat	,,	60
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	70
Nutgalls	,,	418
Oil, Wood	,,	837
Seed, Sesamum	,,	420
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	23
Straw Braid, White	,,	77
Wool, Sheep's	,,	509
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	6,900
Skins, Moufflon	,,	1,000
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	844
Hats, Rush	,,	16,010
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	41,997

S. S. Gothic Prince, July 29, from U. S. A.

Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls.	86
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	1,461
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	805
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	740
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,702
Paints, Unclassed	,,	4
Paper Coated	,,	915
,, Writing	,,	53
,, Unclassed	,,	1,651
Soda, Caustic	,,	840
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,366
,, Prepared	,,	6
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,518
Clocks	Pcs.	78
Cigarettes	Mills.	35,000

S. S. President Taft, July 30, from U. S. A.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	1,107
Canned Asparagus	,,	134
,, Fruits	,,	142
Coffee Beans	,,	33
Fruits, Dried	,,	41
Hops	,,	5
Ink, Printing	,,	236
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	575
Leather, Sole	,,	969
Leather, Calf	,,	1
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
,, Evaporated	,,	170
Oranges, Fresh	,,	725
Paste	,,	98
Raisins	,,	188
Shrimps, Dried	,,	5
Starch	,,	20
Sugar, White	,,	23
Sulphur	,,	150
Varnish	,,	74
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,912
Canned Meats	Doz.	1,260
Hats	,,	23
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	4,961
Paints, Unclassed	,,	100
Clocks	Pcs.	140
Lemons, Fresh	,,	221,250
Leather, Imitation	,,	34
Cigarettes	Mills.	53,002

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since our last report, our market has been generally weak, with a futher decline of three quarters of a tael to one tael from last week's level for forward deliveries. The feature of special importance was the short selling of Bears who are influenced by the weakness in Mid-Americans, the tightness of the money market and rumors of the political squabble between Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, Furthermore, weather conditions have also weakened the market on account of favorable reports from all sections of the cotton belt, with the exception of Shantung, Chili and Hunan provinces.

Under the circumstances, we can only reiterate that we expect the ultimate course of prices to be downward, though in a speculative market it would be imprudent to ignore the possibility of a temporary turn in the tide after the rapid decline which the market has experienced. With speculators generally short and bearish, a reaction on purely technical grounds would seem likely at any time, but temporarily only.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been generally weak, with prices declining some three to four taels as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 5,000 to 6,000 bales in all counts for Szechuen, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Chefoo, Newchwang, Kiangse, Swatow, Wuhu, Tsingtao, Ningpo and Fukien. As to the future trend of the market, we still adhere to our opinion that no radical decline will be felt locally, on account of Mill stocks are not so heavy.

Liverpool, August 21, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	16.33	Pence
,, Oct	14.83	,,
,, Jan	14.59	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, August 21, 1924.

New York Market:—

Oct	25.76	Cents
Dec	25.35	,,
Jan	25.32	,,
Mar	25.65	,,
May	25.83	,,
Spot	27.80	,,

Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, August 21, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	511	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	,,	437	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	,,	486	,, ,,

Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Oct/Nov	Tls.	43.00
Shanghai, Oct	,,	41.50
M-ginned, Oct	,,	41.50
Taichong, Oct	,,	42.25
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec	,,	41.50
Ningpo, Sept	,,	43.—

Market:—*Weak.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Aug 25, 1924, Cause No. 2446, China Motors Federal Inc. U. S. A. v. W. R. Hayes; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of C Henderson; submitted.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; on motion for bill of particulars; submitted.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; on motion for approval of supplemental final account and for order of distribution and discharge; submitted.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2478, U. S. v. C. S. Baker; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

JAMES B. TAYLOR, Plaintiff, v. THE ASIATIC MOTORS, INC., Defendant.

(*Continued from last week*)

that, stating that rent was not to begin until building operations commenced and that his one grievance against plaintiff was the slowness of said operations. In fact plaintiff's check for a full month's rent sent Mr. Raynes on October 3 was returned by the latter without stating any reason. Finally, mere non-payment would not justify either Mr. Raynes or his agent in entering the premises without plaintiff's consent and driving away the caretakers. Had there been actual non-payment of rent the remedy would have been a judicial proceeding to collect it and eject the tenant. Neither defendant nor the one under whom he claimed could take the law into its own hands. During a long period the English Parliament enacted legislation, which latter became common law in America, penalizing possession acquired in that way.[3]

Plaintiff claims as damages Tls. 5000 and Tls. 200 per day, but we do not think he has proved that much. He states that his contractor is claiming damages from him, but the amount is not specified and as they have not been paid they could not be here recovered and must be left to a subsequent action. Moreover some force must be given, by way of mitigating damages, to defendant's conceded averment that it

> "offered to permit the Plaintiff to continue the construction of the said garage, upon the Plaintiff's agreeing not to attempt to disturb the possession of the Defendant, except by due process of law."

Nevertheless, defendant's manager admits that plaintiff could make a profit of Tls. 300 per month or Tls. 10 per day and the rental which defendant agreed to pay, and which accrues to plaintiff as the rightful possessor, would be Tls. 5 per day more. Nor do we think plaintiff's total recovery should be less than nominal damages.[4] But the main relief to which plaintiff shows himself entitled is restitution of the premises. Having been wrongfully, if not forcibly, dispossessed, he should be restored to possession.

It is, therefore, considered and adjudged that plaintiff recover from the defendant, possession, as sub-lessee, of the premises in controversy; that in case the defendant fails or refuses to yield possession a writ of restitution issue in favor of plaintiff for said purpose; that plaintiff recover the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) Mexican, together with the costs of this action; without prejudice to his right to sue for damages recovered by his contractor.

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3. Corpus Juris, XXVI, 802.
4. Chishkin v. American Drug Co., II Extrater. Cases, 3[illegible]3.

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 22, 1924, Crim. No. 663, U. S. v. E. R. Tindall; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Tsung Yao Sung, J. R. Montgomery, W. Hammond, defendant; submitted.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 659, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Tsuh Yoen Lok, Li Kwhung Kyung, defendant; submitted.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 662, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co.; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of R. Beer, H. S. Honigsberg; submitted.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 661, U. S. v. Bake-Rite Co.; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
,, 26, ,, Civil ,, 177, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of H. C. Steiner; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Aug. 20, 1924, Cause. No. 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; order of dismissal.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2446, China Motors Federal Inc. U. S. A. v. W. R. Hayes; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; order denying motion.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; order approving supplemental final account and allowing partial distribution.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2478, U. S. v C. S. Baker; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 22, 1924, Crim. No. 663, U. S. v. E. R. Tindall; dismissal.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 659, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; dismissal.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 662, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 661, U. S. v. Bake-Rite Co.; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
,, 26, ,, Civil ,, 177, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2285, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 19, 1924, Cause No. 2288, Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bros.; writ of execution issued
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; marshal's return of writ and summons.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2393, In re Rebecca S. Hykes' will; supplemental inventory.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; notice.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; motion to dismiss.
Aug. 21, 1924, Cause No. 2478, U. S. v. Carl S. Baker; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warraut.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2461, Louis Martel v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; demurrer.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; answer.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2479, Sauvie v. Sauvie; petition; summons issued.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 846, Zee Foh Sung v. Frank Fernandez; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2477, Dah Chung Painting Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient Ltd.; satisfaction of judgment.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2461, Louis Martel v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; motion to dismiss; notice of motion.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; supplemental final account; motion.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2295, Rachmil E. Slutsky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; motion for new trial.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2479, Sauvie v. Sauvie; marshal's return of summons.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2461, Louis Martel v. nternational Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; notice of motion.
,, 26 ,, ,, ,, 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; deposition.
,, 26 ,, ,, ,, 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman; motion; notice of motion.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 20, 1924, Estate No. 50, In re James W. Edwards' estate; perition; depositions.
,, 21, ,, Crim. ,, 658, U. S. v. W. E. Holden; complaint.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 659, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; complaint.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 660, U. S. v. C. S. Hirsh; complaint.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 661, U. S. v. Bake-Rite Co.; complaint.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 662, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; & Co.; complaint.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 663, U. S. v. E. R. Tindall; complaint.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 664, U. S. v. C. C. Elrod; affidavit; warrant issued.

SESSION AT HARBIN, CHINA.

Hearings

July 19, 1924, Cause No. 2295, Slutzky et al. v International Banking Corporation; on motion to amend complaint, and demurrer; submitted.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2295, Slutzky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; testimony taken of A. Fisheff; continued.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2462, U. S. v. J. L. Ach; on arraignment; plea of not guilty.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2295, Slutzky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; testimony taken of R. Y. Slutzky, I. J. Jappo, M. Gurevitch A. A. Grankin, E. J. Rzhansky, V. Freyburg; continued.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2295, Slutzky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; testimony taken of M. Kiro, V. A. Rasushin, E. Mason, A. A. Chaifsky, I. E. Affanasiev, and D. Itzkovitz; submitted.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2293 A. L. Schneider v. North Asiatic Co., Ltd.; testimony of A. Schneider, S. Ravicovich and H. G. Krol; submitted.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2462, U. S. v. J. L. Ach; testimony taken of P. P. Sakaroff, A. V. Deinigen, Tung Yung Feng, W. E. Freiman, B. E. Meireoff, J. L. Ach, Li Chi Chieh; submitted.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2292, I. M. Burlakoff et al. v. M. Wulfsohn & Co.; Testimony taken of M. Burlakoff and I. V. Tzitrin; continued
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; on motion to dismiss,; submitted.

Judgments and Orders.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2295, Slutzky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; order allowing amendment to complaint and overruling demurrer.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2295, Slutzky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2293, A. L. Schneider v. North Asiatic Co., Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2462, U. S. v. J. L. Ach; sentence.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 19, 1924, Cause No. 2295, Slutzky et al v. International Banking Corporation; motion to amend complaint.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation; stipulation.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2462, U. S. v. J. L. Ach; information; marshal's return of warrant.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; affidavit.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; notice re taking testimony *de bene esse.*
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; notice re taking testimony *de bene esse.*
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; notice re taking testimony *de bene esse.*

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											11.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.49
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.10*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.45*	*15.45*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.28*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29									
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Lunghwa Junction ..... d*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.42*	..	*22.37*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46	*Shanghai South ..... d*	*8.55*	*9.56*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	..	22.17									
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
									Shanghai North ....a.	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	.	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15